THE WEATHER: PARIS, [illegible]. LONDON: [illegible] Partially cloudy. CHANNEL: [illegible]. ROME: Wednesday, fair. [illegible]. NEW YORK, Wednesday, [illegible].

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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In Major Speech to UN

Carter Sees SALT Accords, Offers Further Arms Slashes

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 4 (Reuters).—President Carter, in a major policy speech before the UN General Assembly, today said that a new strategic arms limitation agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union was in sight.

The President also said that the United States would be willing, in some future treaty, to cut its nuclear arsenal in half.

Mr. Carter declared:

"The United States is willing to go as far as possible, consistent with our security interests, in limiting and reducing our nuclear weapons.

"On a reciprocal basis we are willing now to reduce them by 10 per cent, by 20 per cent, even by 50 per cent. Then we will work for further reductions to a world truly free of nuclear weapons."

Mr. Carter, speaking a day after the expiration of the five-year-old strategic arms limitation agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union, made a solemn declaration on U.S. use of nuclear weapons.

He said: "To reduce the reliance of nations on nuclear weaponry, I hereby solemnly declare on behalf of the United States that we will not use nuclear weapons except in self-defense; that is, in circumstances of an actual nuclear or conventional attack on the United States, our territories or armed forces or such an attack on our allies."

Mr. Carter said the United States hoped that initiatives by the Western nations to secure mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe would be met by equal response from the Warsaw Pact countries.

He called for an obligation to show restraint in areas of tension, to negotiate disputes and to settle them peacefully, and to strengthen peacemaking capabilities of the United Nations and regional organizations.

"And finally," the President said, there should be "an effort by all nations, east as well as west, north as well as south, to fulfill mankind's aspirations for human development and human freedom.

"It is to meet these basic demands that web uild governments and seek peace."

President Carter said peace would not be assured until the weapons of war were finally put away.

While working towards that goal, nations would want sufficient arms to preserve their security, he said.

"The United States' purpose is to insure peace. It is for that reason that our military posture and our alliances will remain as strong as necessary to deter attack," he added.

Mr. Carter, who last week met Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Washington, said the United States — the Soviet Union were within sight of a significant agreement in limiting the total numbers of weapons and in restricting certain categories of weapons of special concern to both countries.

On other issues, President Carter said the United States was committed to the strengthening of the peacemaking capabilities of the United Nations and regional organizations such as the Organization of African Unity and the Organization of American States.

"The United States supports Great Britain's efforts to bring about a peaceful, rapid transition to majority rule and independence in Zimbabwe [Rhodesia]," he said.

"We have joined other members of the Security Council and the secretary-general in efforts to bring about independence and democratic rule in Namibia [South-West Africa]."

He added: "We urge South Africa and other nations to support the proposed solution to the problems in Zimbabwe, and to cooperate still more closely in providing for a smooth and proper transition in Namibia.

"But it is essential that all outside nations exercise restraint in their actions in Zimbabwe and Namibia, so that we can bring about majority rule and avoid a widening war that could engulf the southern half of the African continent."

On the Middle East, President Carter said negotiation in good faith by all parties was needed to give substance to peace.

"Such good faith negotiations must be inspired by a recognition that all nations in the area—Israel and the Arab countries—have a right to exist in peace, with early establishment of normal diplomatic relations, economic and cultural exchanges," he said.

Good faith negotiations also required acceptance by all sides of the fundamental rights and interests of everyone involved.

"For Israel, this must mean borders that are recognized and secure . . . the commitment of the United States to Israel's security is unquestionable. For the Arabs, the legitimate rights of the Palestinians must be recognized," Mr. Carter said, repeating the phrase in a joint Soviet-American declaration made public on Saturday that led to condemnation by Israel.



United Press International.

President Carter addressing the United Nations General Assembly in New York yesterday.

Dutch Warning Opens 35-Nation Conference On Rights and Security

Belgrade Talks Begin, Platitudes Seen Dangerous

By Michael Getler

BELGRADE, Oct. 4 (WP).—The 35-nation conference to review progress on European security, economic cooperation and human rights opened here today with a warning from the Dutch that this potentially explosive meeting "would lose much of its value if we were to confine ourselves to a polite exchange of platitudes."

The Dutch representative, Joop van der Valk, told the opening-day gathering that his country was "disappointed" at how little "certain countries" had done to improve the human rights of their citizens.

"We cannot understand why repressive measures, even including imprisonment, are taken against those individuals who have committed no other crime than the exercise of their rights as recognized" in the 1975 Helsinki agreements that all 35-nations signed, he said.

Mr. van der Valk did not mention the names of any countries in his attack and, in choosing not to do so, he helped set the tone for this meeting in which East and West will try to debate each other without causing a major blowup.

Although the delegates today heard opening speeches by five countries, it is the anticipation of what the Soviet and U.S. representatives will say on Thursday that is providing uneasiness concerning the future course of the entire conference.

Delegates' View

Both publicly and privately, delegates from both East and West are reporting a determined effort not to have a confrontation over the emotional and controversial issue of human rights.

Nevertheless, there is tension behind the scenes for several reasons. "It is simply very difficult to have a thorough review of how well the Helsinki accords have been implemented without having an element of confrontation built-in," a U.S. official said. "It is a very tricky business."

To get around an open confrontation, the Thursday speech by U.S. delegate Arthur Goldberg, reportedly cites examples of shortcomings on human rights in the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Brezhnev Assails Capitalist World Press, Leaders

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW, Oct. 4 (NYT).—Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev assailed the Western press and "prominent leaders of the capitalist world" today for using the issue of human rights as the main thrust of an "ideological crusade" to sow distrust and hostility toward the Socialist countries.

Addressing the Supreme Soviet, the nation's nominal legislature, Mr. Brezhnev made a strongly worded, point-by-point rebuttal of the Western criticism levied against the rights sections of the proposed new Soviet constitution. The document, which replaces the 1936 Stalin constitution, was presented today to the Supreme Soviet for ratification later this week.

Mr. Brezhnev has responded before to complaints by the Carter administration that his government violates elementary human rights. But today's reply was more extensive and, by some diplomats' reckoning, more defensive than in the past. Coming on the opening day of the follow-up European security conference in Belgrade, where rights issues are expected to be discussed, the speech indicated Moscow's readiness to meet any tough Western stand there with a vigorous counterattack.

Furthermore, it revealed that despite the recent Soviet-U.S. rapprochement on such matters as the Middle East and strategic arms, the sting of President Carter's earlier criticisms over rights violations is still felt acutely by the Soviet leadership. Neither Mr. Carter nor the United States was mentioned specifically in the speech, perhaps a tacit acknowledgment of the fact that the President has avoided pointed complaints about Soviet behavior in recent months. But the depth of feeling on the subject was clear.

"Imperialist propaganda," Mr. Brezhnev declared, "is blind to the achievements of our great country, with its heroic history, vivid and many-sided culture, one of the world's best educational standards, the vigorous joint creative activity of its numerous nations and peoples.

"Psychological warfare experts

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Senate Votes 50 to 46 to End Price Controls on Natural Gas

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP).—The Senate voted 50-46 today to end federal price controls on natural gas. Because the House has voted to continue the price controls, the Senate action means that the controversial issue will have to be resolved in House-Senate negotiations.

The Senate vote ended a 14-day legislative deadlock which began to dissolve yesterday when Senate leaders took steps to end a filibuster mounted by opponents of unregulated natural gas prices.

Vice-President Mondale, acting as president of the Senate, led the move to end the filibuster. He acted in agreement with President Carter despite the administration's strong backing for the goals of the filibustering senators—that is retention of price regulation. Mr. Carter felt that the Senate debate was holding up his entire energy program, which he considers vital, and of which natural gas prices were only a part.

The House had supported President Carter's plan for continued regulation of natural gas, although at higher prices.

The measure approved by the Senate after a frequently bitter debate would allow controls to continue for two years, but producers would be able to change a sharply increased price.

After that, controls would be totally lifted and producers would be permitted to charge whatever the market would bear.

The vote took place after supporters of deregulation had unveiled a compromise that would reduce a proposed price ceiling of $2.48 a thousand cubic feet to $2.25. But Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, and Sen. James Pearson, R-Kan., remained firm in urging that controls be lifted after two years.

On the other side Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., chairman of the Senate Energy Committee, proposed a compromise that would permit deregulation beginning in 1987, much later than the date urged by Senate Republicans and Democrats from oil states.

The Jackson proposal calls for a $2.03 ceiling rising to $3.36 by the end of 1986, with price controls lapsing on Jan. 1, 1987.

Sen. Jackson said today that he would offer no further compromise. "I am at the end of my rope," he said.

After weeks of firmly rejecting all pricing plans calling for lifting federal controls, White House energy advisers say that they will not oppose the Jackson plan, at least in the Senate.

But one oil-state senator, Republican John Tower of Texas, said today that the Jackson proposal was not a compromise that would attract votes from stalwart deregulation forces.

The end of the legislative deadlock took place after Mr. Mondale used sharp parliamentary tactics against filibuster leaders.

The two leaders, Sen. Howard Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, and Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D., called off their filibuster as Sen. Jackson was announcing his new compromise proposal to the Senate.

Warns Industry, Labor

Callaghan Sees Bright Future For Troubled U.K. Economy

BRIGHTON, England, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—Prime Minister James Callaghan, bolstered by Britain's financial success, urged industry and trade unions today to "back us or sack us," but not to press for unjustified wage or price rises.

His message to the annual conference of the Labor party here was that Britain's financial prospects, gloomy a year ago, have turned, and the nation has "the best chance since the end of the war to break out from the pattern of national retreat and decline and begin to move forward."

But, with his eye clearly fixed on the election he must call some time in the next two years, he warned his supporters not to lose sight of the enemies that could still destroy Britain's economic prospects—above all, inflation.

Mr. Callaghan held out the prospect of an economic bonanza fueled by the reserves of oil and gas from the North Sea.

But, he stressed, the oil would not flow forever, possibly not more than 30 years, and there would be no permanent solution if all the proceeds were spent on immediate consumption.

Mr. Callaghan said that he had called for a special report on how

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Sirica Acts to Cut Sentences Of 3 Top Watergate Figures

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP).—U.S. District Court Judge John Sirica ended his long involvement in the Watergate case today by drastically reducing the sentences of the top aides of Richard Nixon.

He cut the 3 1/2-to-8-year sentences of John Mitchell, R. H. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman to a period of "not less than one nor more than four years."

Ehrlichman, 52, who went to prison without waiting for the outcome of his appeals, thus becomes eligible for parole from his Watergate cover-up conviction after Oct. 28.

He still is under a 20-month to five-year sentence for his conviction in the Watergate plumbers case but it was expected that the judge in that case would reduce the time to conform with that handed out by Judge Sirica. For Haldeman, 51, his parole date is June 21 next year and for Mitchell, 64, on June 22.

Requests Made on Tape

Judge Sirica made his decision after hearing tape-record requests for leniency by the three men, and eloquent pleas by their lawyers.

Sirica was the chief judge when the seven Watergate burglars were indicted on Sept. 75, 1972. He assigned himself to hear their trial and that began an involvement that ended today.

"I'm glad it's the last major decision I'll have to render in this case," he said before entering court. "It's a long, difficult case, in many respects a sad case. I'm glad to see the end of the tunnel."

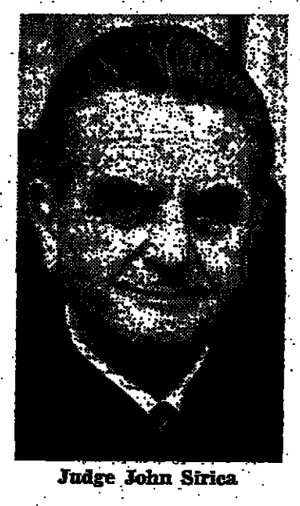
There are no more Watergate prosecutions pending and it is expected that Judge Sirica will soon voluntarily take the title of senior judge, which will free him from day-to-day courtroom responsibilities. He is 73.

Mitchell, Haldeman and Ehrlichman were convicted of conspiring to cover up White House involvement in the Watergate scandal and of lying about it afterward. They fought their conviction and sentences up to the Supreme Court without success and there were no judicial remedies remaining other than Judge Sirica's action.

If Judge Sirica had not reduced their sentences, their only other recourse would have been intervention by President Carter.

Ehrlichman, formerly domestic counselor to Richard Nixon when he was president, has been in the federal prison camp at Stafford, Ariz., since last Oct. 28. Mitchell, who was Mr. Nixon's attorney general, went into prison at Maxwell Air Force Base in Alabama on June 22 and Haldeman, the Nixon White House chief of staff,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Judge John Sirica

Japan to Ask Algeria to Return Red Army Hijackers, Ransom

TOKYO, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—The Japanese government today decided to ask Algeria to stop a group of Japanese Red Army guerrillas from leaving that country and to prevent them from using a $6-million ransom obtained in the hijacking of a Japan Air Lines DC-8 for "new terrorist actions."

A Cabinet spokesman said that Japan would express to Algeria its hopes for the return of the ransom and the hijackers, who seized the airliner over India on Wednesday and flew it to North Africa before releasing the last of 156 hostages.

The spokesman said that the decision—apparently reversing an earlier policy not to demand extradition of the five hijackers and six colleagues released from Japanese jails as part of the ransom—was made at a special meeting attended by Premier Takeo Fukuda and Foreign Minister Ichiro Hatoyama.

The spokesman said that Japan would now inform the Algerian government of its readiness to take over the "criminals" and the ransom if the Algerian government agreed.

The earlier decision not to seek the return of the hijackers and the ransom had caused heated debate at a Cabinet meeting yesterday.

Informed sources said that Japan's agreement not to press for the return of the hijackers and the ransom was a precondition set by the Algerian government for permitting the hijacked aircraft to land at Algiers airport yesterday.

Hijackers, Ransom Guarded

ALGIERS, Oct. 4 (AP).—The last group of hostages from the hijacked jetliner headed for home today and the Red Army and their $6-million ransom were under tight guard somewhere in Algiers.

Algerian authorities continued to refuse to disclose how they convinced the hijackers to surrender yesterday or how they would be treated.

An Algerian Foreign Ministry

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Associated Press.

Teargas shell exploding between two demonstrators, one on left stoning police, during riots outside New Delhi courthouse, where Indira Gandhi was released.

Judge Frees Mrs. Gandhi, Rebukes Regime

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Oct. 4 (NYT).—Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was released from police custody this morning less than 24 hours after her arrest on two charges of official corruption.

In an implicit rebuke to the government, a metropolitan magistrate ordered Mrs. Gandhi's release on the technical grounds that the police had not made a strong enough preliminary case against her. The government immediately filed a petition challenging the order. But clearly, the first round in what is likely to be a complex legal battle had gone to Mrs. Gandhi, who called her brief detention "obviously a political arrest."

As the Congress party condemned the arrest and scheduled a national "anti-repression" day next week to protest it, there were indications that some party leaders who had been drifting away from Mrs. Gandhi in recent months had been forced back into the fold by the apparent need for unity behind her now.

Mrs. Gandhi, behaving like a head of government, went to a hospital to visit supporters who had been injured in clashes with the police outside the courtroom, counseled the crowds of well-wishers gathered at her home not to have fear, and then departed on schedule for a three-day round of public appearances in Gujarat, in western India.

Home Minister Charan Singh, defending the arrest at a news conference, said that "nobody in this country is above the law."

"The wrongs she committed and the indignities she heaped on the nation—the Constitution perverted, the fundamental freedoms forfeited, the press muzzled, the judiciary robbed of its independence—called for a trial on the Nuremburg model, 99 he declared. But "we have rested content with a trial for offenses under the ordinary law of the land."

The two charges against Mrs. Gandhi are that she coerced corporations to donate Jeeps for use in Congress party election campaining and that she improperly conspired to award a government

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Congress Acts To Lift U.S. Debt Ceiling

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (UPI).—The House passed and sent to President Carter today a bill to increase the national debt ceiling to $752 billion.

It passed the measure, in a 223-194 vote, four days after the old $700-billion debt ceiling had expired, technically leaving the government unable to borrow funds to pay its bills.

All Treasury borrowing was called off pending passage of the debt bill, but no unusual problems were expected. Normally the government can operate for a week or two without any new borrowing.

The law establishing the new ceiling will expire March 31. Originally the House passed a bill for a $773-billion ceiling, to be in effect through next Sept. 30, but the Senate cut the limit to $752 billion, with a six-month expiration date. The Treasury said it would need that ceiling until then.

Abortion Issue Set for New Vote

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP).—Congressional conferees failed to agree again yesterday on a government abortion policy and decided to return the matter to the full House and Senate for a decision.

Sen. Warren Magnuson, D-Wash., who heads the Senate conferees, gave them the option of agreeing to a compromise or asking for a new House vote. House members quickly decided upon the latter course.

The impasse over the abortion question is delaying passage of a $60.2-billion appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare. The government pays for abortions through programs like Medicaid and social services. HEW estimates that the government spent $50 million last year to pay for 300,000 abortions, mostly for poor women.

Many More Foreign Visitors

Chinese Jam Roads, Hotels With Easing of Travel Curbs

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Oct. 4 (WP).—After years of tight travel restrictions, the Chinese have begun to move around their country by the hundreds of thousands, jamming newly expanded airports, railroad stations and overnight lodgings.

Recent visitors to China report long lines at such tourist attractions as the Great Wall. They say workers are being allowed, apparently for the first time, to seek new jobs in distant cities.

A Hong Kong editor who recently returned from Peking said that an official said that the Chinese capital now has about 100,000 visitors at any one time and plans to increase that to 400,000 in the next two years.

The apparent relaxing of travel restrictions has occurred since the death of Chairman Mao Tse-tung last year and the rise of a new pragmatic leadership pledged to improve living standards.

A new accent on consumerism "may explain in part the new policy," said David Chen, foreign affairs editor for the South China Morning Post, who visited Peking and Shanghai recently.

"Trains, public vehicles and riverboats" are jammed, said Mr. Chen, who had last visited China four years ago. "Air transport is also congested, with increasing numbers of cadres of relatively junior rank traveling by plane."

More foreign visitors, particularly those of Chinese descent, have helped swell tourist ranks. A Hong Kong businessman organizing tours in China for Hong Kong Chinese said that the increased travel reflected the new Peking administration's desire "to show people how much has been accomplished" since its more dogmatic opponents in the Communist party were purged in October of last year.

Apparently to ease the way for travelers, the Chinese press has encouraged improvements in train service by praising railway achievements "in a period of rising train travel and a speeded-up tempo of both freight and passenger traffic," according to a June 30 New China News Agency dispatch.

Facilities Strained

The increased traveling has strained some facilities, visitors report. But Peking has begun to brag about its efforts to meet the demand.

"Modern airports have been built or are being expanded in Peking, Tientsin, Hofei, Harbin, Urumchi and other places to cope with China's growing air traffic," the agency reported recently.

A four-story terminal building is under construction at Peking's airport. It will include, the news agency said, "customs office, ticket office, luggage hall, offices for foreign airlines in Peking, passenger lounge, lounge for air crews and special lounges for foreign dignitaries and delegations" as well as "shops, restaurants for both Chinese and European food and bars."

The Chinese say that they will build at the airport two parking ramps with space for 16 large aircraft, and a six-story hotel for foreigners. They have already built a second runway and lengthened the original runway to 12,500 feet.

Peking reported April 15 that it had opened a 2,160-mile air route between Shanghai and Urumchi, in the far west, making it the longest air route in the country.

On July 1, the New China News Agency reported the opening of a railroad station in Changsha, in central China, important because it is the nearest city to Mao's birthplace in Shaoshan, a favorite tourist stop. It can accommodate 6,000 passengers, making it second in size to Peking's station.

Mr. Chen, the Hong Kong editor, said that workers unhappy in one city were being allowed to move elsewhere if they could find a worker to switch jobs with them.

Many Chinese travelers appear to be officials and workers who have money but little to spend it on in a country still seriously short of consumer goods.

Much of the increased travel, some observers say, may be due to the unusual number of national conferences and celebrations that have been held recently in Peking.

Japan to Ask Return of 5 Hijackers

(Continued from Page 1)

spokesman said there would be "no statement whatsoever. We consider the affair closed."

It was thought that Algeria would follow its past practice of returning ransoms with little publicity, and would secretly expel the hijackers and their six Red Army members who were released from Japanese jails as part of the hijackers' demands.

Ties Deteriorating

It was not clear, however, where the Japanese could go. Close past relations between the Red Army and extremist Palestinian groups are believed to have deteriorated recently, Japanese sources said.

Algerian officials who negotiated the surrender said only that they were "carrying out our humanitarian duty" and refused to say how they won the hijackers' confidence.

Japanese Ambassador Hiro Michi Miyazaki was present at the airport but took no part in the negotiations. The Algerians declined the help of a Japanese translator and said that the negotiations took place in English, with no problems.

The DC-8 was hijacked Wednesday a few minutes after taking off from Bombay on a Paris-Tokyo flight with 156 persons on board. The gunmen, always masked, forced it to land at Dacca, where it remained until Sunday.

They released groups of hostages, collected the ransom and their six comrades, and then flew off Sunday with 22 passengers and seven crew still held hostage. The plane refueled in Kuwait and Damascus, where 10 more hostages were freed, before flying to Algiers.

Judge Frees Mrs. Gandhi

(Continued from Page 1)

contract to a French oil development consultancy firm when a U.S. company had offered to do the same work for $13 million less.

The home minister was asked today whether Mrs. Gandhi and her aides had personally profited financially from their decision to award the contract to the French firm, and he replied:

"They may have, but we can't say yet."

'A Little Money'

Asked tonight about the award of that contract to the more expensive of the two bidders, Mrs. Gandhi replied: "Every decision was taken in the national interest. One does not bother about a little money when the national interests are involved."

"India got jeeps and money," she said. "Most of the business houses gave money to all the parties. They do not confine it to one party alone."

Around the country, supporters of the 59-year-old former prime minister took to the streets in generally peaceful demonstrations to protest the action against her, and hundreds of them "courted arrest" in the Indian tradition.

In Bombay, a number of textile mills were closed by strikes, and there were some clashes with the police in the cities of Uttar Pradesh, the northern state that has been Mrs. Gandhi's power base.

But the only serious disorders were in New Delhi, where the police fired tear gas and made scores of arrests outside Prime Minister Morarji Desai's residence, which was Mrs. Gandhi's home until her electoral defeat six months ago, and outside the courtroom where the police took her this morning.

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Boeing Workers Begin Walkout For Higher Pay

SEATTLE, Oct. 4 (UPI).—Nearly 24,000 members of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers went on strike against the Boeing Co. early today.

Wages were the central issue in the dispute. The union is seeking a 10-per-cent pay rise in each year of a three-year contract, but the IAM says that the company offered only 3 per cent each year.

Al Schultz, chief negotiator for the 23,800 IAM members, warned, "It could be a long strike." Mr. Schultz also predicted that the walkout would shut down production of Boeing's 707, 727, 737 and 747 airliners, but a company spokesman said that Boeing would attempt to keep its facilities open.

It was the first strike by machinists against Boeing in 12 years. The last strike lasted 19 days.

Any ultimate settlement between Boeing and the union involved is expected to set a nationwide pattern in the aerospace industry.

The IAM represents more than a third of Boeing's 63,197 employees—52,000 of them in the Seattle area.



United Press International.

Britain's Prime Minister James Callaghan addressing the Labor party conference in Brighton yesterday.

Callaghan Sees Bright Future For Troubled U.K. Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

best to use Britain's advantage in the future.

He said that the oil reserves were worth more than £200 billion ($350 billion), production in the 1980s would be around 100 to 120 million tons a year and annual government revenue from it would be about £4 billion in the early 1980s.

Urges Restraint

Mr. Callaghan also made it clear that restraint and moderation had to continue.

To win the election, he said, Labor must be convincing on the twin problems of jobs and prices.

Unemployment has become endemic throughout the West, and Labor must not cheat Britain's 1.6 million jobless by pretending that there were quick and easy solutions, he said.

The government has spent £900 million on the problem in the last two and a half years, he said, adding that trying to protect jobs with import controls was no cure. If every country tried to solve its problems this way, Britain would suffer more than most.

"But we must intervene to stop unfair competition and we will intervene to prevent industries with a viable future going to the wall," he said.

Mr. Callaghan pressed the government's case for a 10-per-cent ceiling on wage increases and said that anything more than this would push up inflation again.

"To those who tell me 'No way will the country accept 10 per cent,' I reply, 'Then no way will you stop prices or unemployment going up again.'"

35 Nations Open Conference On Human Rights, Security

(Continued from Page 1)

Communist East but, at this point at least, has been written so as to avoid naming specific countries and to include examples of American shortcomings.

A problem is that chief Soviet delegate Yuli Vorontsov will address the hundreds of delegates about an hour before Mr. Goldberg speaks, and a harsh initial Soviet attack on the West is apt to spark a prompt revision of the U.S. delegate's text.

The personalities of both the Soviet and U.S. chief representatives are playing a part in the guessing game here about how the tone of their opening presentations will affect the course of events. Both men are viewed by experienced delegates as able to get excited quickly over certain issues.

Concern in Moscow

The appointment of Mr. Goldberg to head the U.S. delegation is likely to have prompted concern in Moscow, sources here believe.

"He is among the most famous civil libertarians and most prominent Jews in the U.S.," a delegate observed about the former Supreme Court justice and UN ambassador, "and he is very sensitive to the human-rights issue."

This first week of the conference will be devoted to speeches made in public sessions by delegates of the 33 European nations plus the United States and Canada—the 35 signers of the 1975 agreements in Helsinki.

Then the conferees will move behind closed doors, first for a week of general debate by all countries' delegates and then for a series of special committee meetings that will review progress, or the lack of it, in living up to the 1975 agreements.

The conference here is slated to run until at least Dec. 22, although it could reconvene again in mid-January for another month if necessary—an option the United States insisted upon as a means to avoid any Soviet filibuster designed to avoid a full discussion of human rights.

Greater Pressure

The more detailed U.S. pressure for improvement in civil rights in the Soviet-led Eastern bloc will be imposed in the closed sessions. It is felt that more direct questioning and argument with the Russians and their allies can be achieved in the closed sessions without causing the conference to get out of hand by public embarrassment.

Norway's delegate to the conference, Thorvald Stoltenberg, also voiced concern today over human rights, saying that public opinion in his country has strongly against human rights violations that have occurred in the two years since the Helsinki accords were signed.

The first glimpse of Communist commentaries on human rights was given by the Romanian delegate, who said at today's session that each country has its own values when it comes to such rights. He chided unnamed nations for encouraging emigration and luring specialized workers out of their countries.

Those actions, the Romanian said, are taken with aims other than the humanitarian purposes of the Helsinki accords. Romania has been under heavy pressure in recent years to allow both ethnic Germans and Jews to emigrate.

The delegates also heard a message today from Yugoslav President Tito.

Marshal Tito said some of the Helsinki agreements had been carried out only hesitantly and inconsistently and "increased efforts" by all countries are needed to implement all three major sections of the accords.

Marshal Tito, a leader of the so-called nonaligned nations, put special emphasis on curbing the arms buildups on both sides—a race, he said, that "not only increases mistrust but threatens to escape all human control."

Sakharov's Appeal

MOSCOW, Oct. 4 (AP).—Andrei Sakharov, the spokesman for the Soviet Union's dissident movement, challenged the West today to defend its principles on human rights against what he said is a concerted attack by the East bloc.

In an appeal to the Belgrade conference delegates, Mr. Sakharov called Soviet violations of human rights "a test by the Soviet authorities of the firmness and consistency of the West in defense of the principles proclaimed at Helsinki."

Ukraine Church Assails Vatican, Kremlin Policies

ROME, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—Ukrainian Catholic leaders said here today that the Vatican and the Kremlin were destroying their church, which is banned in the Soviet Union but supported by about 2 million faithful in the Western world.

"Vatican curial circles are latinizing the Ukrainian Catholic Church and Moscow policymakers are Russifying it. Both practices spell the death of this church," a statement issued by the Ukrainian church leaders said.

They renewed demands that the Vatican recognize Cardinal Josef Slipyj, who was allowed to leave the Soviet Union in 1963 after spending 18 years in prison, as the patriarch of the church.

The Vatican, which has allowed the cardinal to live there, has consistently refused to recognize him as the autonomous leader of the church to avoid further friction with the Soviet Union and its East European allies.

Soviet authorities banned the Ukrainian Catholic Church in 1946 by forcibly incorporating it into the Russian Orthodox Church.

On Conduct of Talks at Geneva

Israel Radio Charges Secret U.S.-Soviet Pact

JERUSALEM, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—The Israeli radio today insisted that the United States and the Soviet Union had reached a secret agreement on how the Geneva Middle East peace conference should be conducted but that the agreement was in complete disagreement with Israeli hopes and policies.

The state-owned radio has been broadcasting the report in almost every news bulletin since last night. The report has angered Israelis, who are already smarting over the terms of the latest U.S.-Soviet declaration on the principles that should guide a Middle East peace settlement.

Spokesmen for Prime Minister Menahem Begin's office and the Foreign Ministry said that they could neither deny nor confirm the report. But the radio's stress on it suggested that it had official sanction.

The radio maintained that the United States and the Soviet Union had agreed that the real negotiations at a resumed Geneva conference would take place in committees, at which Israeli representatives would face combined Arab negotiations teams, including Palestinians.

Israeli Position

Israeli spokesmen, on the other hand, have gone on record as saying that substantive talks at Geneva should be held between Israel and the separate Arab countries, with the Palestinians present as members of the Jordanian delegation.

Israel maintains that such face-to-face negotiations constitute the only way of obtaining freely negotiated peace treaties.

According to the radio report, the U.S.-Soviet agreement means that the U.S. and Soviet co-chairmen of the Geneva conference, United Nations observers and Palestinian representatives would be present at all talks.

Mr. Begin, meanwhile, is resting in a hospital after getting sick last week. Doctors said that he has been receiving relatives and listening to radio news. Doctors said that Mr. Begin's state of exhaustion was probably partly caused by the lengthy meeting he had on Friday with the U.S. ambassador to Israel, Samuel Lewis, at which he was informed of the latest U.S.-Soviet declaration, which was made public on Saturday.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman denied that the United States had consulted Israel about the declaration. Mr. Begin, informed of the declaration by Ambassador Lewis, immediately presented his objections to both its publication and its contents, the spokesman said.

Sadat, Arafat Confer

CAIRO, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—Talks between President Anwar Sadat and Yassir Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, have produced identical views on the Middle East situation, the semi-official Al Ahram newspaper reported today.

The newspaper said the two leaders met for six hours yesterday to assess mainly the implications of the joint U.S.-Soviet statement on the Middle East.

Meanwhile, commenting on Israel's angry reaction to the U.S.-Soviet statement, the influential newspaper Al Akhbar today said it was merely a maneuver "carefully designed to block the way toward American moves to recognize the PLO. Israel's uproar is also planned to coincide with President Carter's forthcomi address to the United Natio General Assembly, in an attem to prevent him from offeri further initiatives to serve Mid East peace and help reconve the Geneva conference," t newspaper said.

Brezhnev Says Rights Issue Is Used by West Politically

(Continued from Page 1)

take very little interest in this," he continued. "Their only goal is to obstruct the growth of the influence of Socialism on human minds, to induce distrust and hostility toward it by whatever means. Hence the stereotyped inventions, shameless fabrications and blatant lies about the Soviet Union intended for misinformed audiences, gullible readers, listeners and spectators."

Mr. Brezhnev portrayed Soviet society as one under ideological siege, surrounded by hostile forces bent on subverting and bringing it to defeat. " It is precisely the idea of 'concern' for human rights that prominent leaders of the capitalist world have lately chosen as the main thrust of their ideological crusade against the Socialist countries," he declared.

Stronger System

He took issue with a main point of Western criticism of the new constitution: That while it enumerates citizens' rights, it also lists their duties, and demands that the rights be exercised only "for the purpose of strengthening the Socialist system."

"It seems that from the standpoint of our class adversaries," Mr. Brezhnev said, "Soviet citizens should evidently be granted only the 'right' to fight against th Soviet state, the Socialist system, so as to gladden the hearts of the imperialists."

He made a strong counterattack on Western society. "What real rights and freedoms are guaranteed to the masses in present-day imperialist society?" he asked.

"The 'right' of tens of millions to unemployment? Or the 'right' of sick people to do without medical aid, which costs a vast sum of money? Or else the 'right' of ethnic minorities to humiliating discrimination in employment and education, in political and everyday life? Or is it the 'right' to live in perpetual fear of the omnipotent underworld of organized crime and to see how the press, cinema, TV and radio services go out of their way to educate the younger generation in a spirit of selfishness, cruelty and violence? Propagandists and ideologists of capitalism cannot deny the fact that Socialism has long cured these social sores."

Vehement Attack

The vehemence of the attack evoked expressions of surprise in the diplomatic community, especially given the solemnity of the occasion. Mr. Brezhnev, standing beneath an enormous statue of Lenin at the head of a long hall in the Kremlin, faced about 1,500 legislators from throughout the country as they sat in straight, even rows.

"We expected a statesmanlike, self-confident approach," said an official from a Western embassy, "and instead, get this defensive approach."

One theory held that Mr. Brezhnev was really addressing internal criticism. By making strong arguments against specific Western viewpoints, for example, he may have been rebutting those within the country and within the Communist party who seek a liberalization of Soviet society. At the same time, he was warning those elements that their position made them allies of capitalist ideological enemies, a charge with ominous implications.

The final version of the constitution is expected to be enacted Friday.

Ex-Police Chief Freed After Bribery Term

HONG KONG, Oct. 4 (UPI).—A former chief superintendent of police, Peter Godber, 54, the central figure in one of the most celebrated corruption cases in Hong Kong's history, was freed yesterday after spending more than two years in prison on a bribery conviction.

Godber was suspected of amassing about $800,000—six times more than his salary total during his 21 years on the police force.

Sirica Acts to Cut Sentences Of 3 Top Watergate Figures

(Continued from Page 1)

entered the prison facility at Lompoc, Calif., the day before.

Ehrlichman's lawyer, Stuart Stiller, read from a letter his client had sent to Judge Sirica earlier in the year:

"I'm guilty in law and in fact and during these months in prison I've come to accept this reality," Ehrlichman wrote. "I think often of how this wreckage might have been avoided."

Moral Judgment Cited

In the plea, tape recorded by a probation officer, Ehrlichman spoke of having let Nixon be his conscience, saying, "In effect, I abdicated my moral judgment and turned it over to someone else."

Mitchell's lawyer, William Hundley, told the court as he had in his petition for an early release that Mitchell is severely crippled by arthritis and needs an operation. But most of all, he said, Mitchell needs to be back with his 15-year-old motherless daughter, Martha.

In his taped plea, Mitchell told the judge that he is "truly sorry" for the actions that put him in prison.

"My reflections have convinced me my convictions resulted from my actions . . . no set of circumstances, whatever they might be, would ever again cause me to perform such actions or lead me to commit such deeds."

Haldeman, too, in his taped plea, said, "I have strong feelings of responsibility that whatever wrong was done will never be done again by me."

He added, "I have a feeling I have an obligation to make amends. I have no bitterness; I have no personal animosity toward anyone."

It was a historic day of sorts in Courtroom No. 2, which has seen so much Watergate drama since the burglary of Democratic party headquarters at the Watergate building on June 17, 1972. Three years ago today, the Watergate cover-up trial was in the jury-picking stage; five years ago, the first pretrial arguments were being made by the original Watergate burglary defendants.

There are no more Watergate cases pending and all appeals have run their course.

Aviation Body Allows PLO Observer Role

MONTREAL, Oct. 4 (AP).—The International Civil Aviation Organization voted by a wide margin yesterday to allow the Palestine Liberation Organization to take part as an observer in the UN-affiliated body.

The United States, Israel and South Africa were the only countries to vote against the resolution, which was supported by 70 Third World and Soviet-bloc nations. Canada and 32 other members abstained.

Episcopal Body In U.S. Reaches 2 Compromises

PORT ST. LUCIE, Fla., Oct. 4 (NYT).—The bishops of the Episcopal Church in the United States took a stand yesterday against the practice of homosexuality but refused to adopt a resolution declaring strong disapproval of Bishop Paul Moore Jr. of New York for having ordained a professed lesbian.

The House of Bishops also stopped short of opposing calls to the priesthood of candidates who are inclined toward homosexuality. By tradition, homosexual orientation has not strictly been a bar to the priesthood.

The homosexuality issue was among the most volatile topics discussed for months before the meeting and many bishops had sought a judgment against Bishop Moore for ordaining the Rev. Ellen Barrett, an avowed homosexual, last winter. The vote to shelve the resolution on Bishop Moore was 66 to 48. It followed an hour of discussion that often was tense.

The bishops approved a formal statement of "conscience" that affirmed the right of any member of the church to conscientiously object to last year's decision by the General Convention to ordain women.

Presiding Bishop John Allin had told the body that he would be willing to resign if he were considered unfit because of his unconditional opposition to women as priests.

Soviet Ex-Captive Sues Ford in U.S.

DETROIT, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—Victor Herman, 62, a former auto worker who was trapped for almost four decades in the Soviet Union, has sued Ford Motor Co. for $10 million, saying the company abandoned him there.

Mr. Herman's civil suit here claims that he went to the Soviet Union in 1931 to work on a Ford construction project. He was jailed in 1938, released 18 years later, but allowed to emigrate only last year. He alleges that although he was not a Ford employee when he went to the Soviet Union, the company was instrumental in sending him there and had a moral obligation to help him get out of prison and back to the United States.

He filed the lawsuit after trying unsuccessfully to obtain a job and medical benefits from Ford on his return home last year. A Ford spokesman said that Mr. Herman was under contract to Soviet authorities when he went to Russia.

Colombia Leader Shuffles Cabinet

BOGOTA, Oct. 4 (UPI).—President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, responding to a political crisis caused by last month's national strike, replaced four members of his Cabinet yesterday.

Mr. Lopez named Alfredo Araujo Grau as minister of government; Alfonso Palacio Rudas, minister of finance; Joaquin Vanin Tello, minister of agriculture, and Eduardo Gaitan Duran as minister of mines and energy.

The shakeup was precipitated when the resignation of Rafael Pardo Buelvas was demanded from the government ministry after he complained that some political leaders failed to back Mr. Lopez during the Sept. 14 general strike.

Villalon Freed in Paris

PARIS, Oct. 4 (UPI).—A former Argentine diplomat, Hector Villalon, charged with involvement in the kidnapping of Fiat executive Luchino Revelli-Beaumont, was freed from prison today on bail of 300,000 francs ($60,000).

Ethiopian City Reported Calm a Somalis Advance

NAIROBI, Oct. 4 (UPI)—D spite a rapid push by Som insurgents to encircle the E Ethiopian stronghold of Har the city is calm and receivi supplies from Addis Ababa, dip matic sources in the Ethiopi capital said today.

The sources said Harer, wh lies about 250 miles from t capital, is receiving regular sh ments of military and oth essential supplies by truck. T city has no airport.

An aid mission by the Int national Red Cross visited Ha on Friday, the diplomats sa and reported no signs of t encroaching war.

The Somalis reported fighti yesterday at two towns to t east of the city, indicating t insurgents are still attempti to push westward in an appare encircling move. But the dip mats said they doubted t Somalis had been able to t control of them.

The Mogadishu radio quoted insurgent newspaper, Danab, reporting that 48 Ethiopian s diers were killed yesterday Gorri, about 40 miles east Harer. Another 58 Ethiop troops were reported slain fighting at Babile, some 20 mi east of the city.

Cuban Role Unconfirmed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (U — The State Department s today it had no information confirm a published Brit report alleging that 7,500 Cub soldiers had been airlifted Soviet military airplanes fr Angola to Ethiopia.

Radiation Is Sai To Reduce Tumo Of Humphrey

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 4 (A —Radiation treatments appear have reduced the size of s inoperable tumor in the pel of Sen. Hubert Humphrey, physician said today.

"As far as we can tell, t tumor has decreased in size r markably," said Dr. John Naj rian, chief surgeon at Univers of Minnesota Hospital.

"He [Humphrey] was qu pleased, and we're very ha about it," Dr. Najarian s "Everything is positive, very go and we're going ahead right schedule."

Sen. Humphrey, 66, comple a three-week series of radiat treatments Friday and will spe this week resting before a ro of chemotherapy and radiat stars, Dr. Najarian said.

Radiation treatments are u to shrink tumors. Checothen the use of anti-cancer drugs designed primarily to stop spread of cancer. The treatme should be completed within couple of weeks," the doctod s

Sen. Humphrey began ra tion treatment last month doctor said three weeks after inoperable cancer was discove in his pelvis. Several mon before that, his cancerous b der was removed.

Greek to Attend Top NATO Tall

ATHENS, Oct. 4 (UPI)—fense Minister Evangelos Av will participate in the N Nuclear Planning Group mee at Bari, Italy, Oct. 11-12, government announced yeste

It will be the first tim Greek defense minister will ticipate in an NPG meeting s Greece pulled out of the mili wing of NATO in the summe 1974.

The meeting will be atte by defense ministers Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, the Ur States and Greece, the annou ment said.

French Move To Halt Rabies

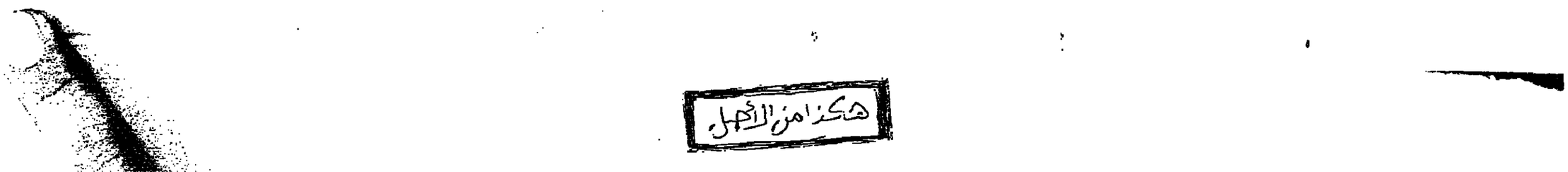
PARIS, Oct. 4 (Reute French authorities have set buffer zone against the s of rabies, the Health Mi said today.

The authorities have or the extermination of foxes restrictions on the movemer pets in 38 departments that der on areas where the di has been detected.

These measures, announce the official gazette, also a departments on France's b with Switzerland, Italy and S

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TV Violence in U.S. Put on Trial With Boy, 15, in Florida Murder

By Jeff Prugh

MIAMI, Oct. 4.—The trial is on television, and television is on trial.

A lone TV camera scans the courtroom unobtrusively.

A young prosecution witness, William Rinehart, finishes testifying and strides toward the exit. He suddenly turns to Judge Paul Baker and asks, "I still can't watch TV tonight?"

"Remember," the judge admonishes, "you're still under a subpoena. You can watch anything else, but not these proceedings."

Frowning, the witness protests, "It's the only thing interesting on TV."

Everyone laughs—judge, jurors, prosecutor, defense attorney and Ronny Zamora, 15, who is on trial for murder.

Legal proceedings have been televised before, but this is believed to be the first time that an entire murder trial has been on camera—videotaped and then edited for two to three hours of nightly viewing on a Miami public station, WPBT, under an experiment authorized by the Florida Supreme Court.

Television is on trial here because young Zamora's attorney, Ellis Rubin, has entered a unique insanity defense—contending that the youth shot and killed an 82-year-old neighbor, Elinor Haggart, while impulsively re-enacting the TV violence he had watched as a "television addict."

Arguing that the defendant is a victim of "involuntary subliminal television intoxication," Mr. Rubin told the court in his opening statement:

"This is a documented case of an immature boy who, at the moment of this crime, could not know whether he was acting out a TV crime drama or was committing a cold-blooded, premeditated murder . . .

"When he was unable to keep up socially with his classmates, he turned to the one friend he had—television—with its Barettas and Kojaks and Police Woman."

In support of his claim, Mr. Rubin has subpoenaed as a potential witness the actor who plays detective Kojak, Telly Savalas.

The defense lawyer has contended that his client's crime approximates a "Kojak" story in which an emotionally disturbed person killed someone he believed actually was two people.

However, when Mr. Savalas was questioned recently by a Miami newspaper reporter, the actor said no such episode existed on "Kojak." He said: "You've got the wrong show."

Mr. Savalas, who reportedly will testify in a deposition here next week before it is determined if his defense testimony is needed, agrees that youngsters today are exposed to make-believe violence more graphically than during his own pre-TV generation.

"Kids do grow up on bang-bang and you're dead," the actor said.

The state rested its case Friday after the prosecutor, Thomas Headley, presented Sgt. Paul Rantanan's testimony.

The police officer testified that young Zamora came into a Miami Beach police station on June 8 and told him that he had killed Mrs. Haggart after she caught him and a companion, Darrell Agrella, burglarizing her home. The sergeant testified that the youth said he committed the burglary because "he needed some money to go to a dance."

The state is seeking a first-degree murder conviction but is not asking for Florida's electric-chair death penalty, Mr. Headley said, "due to the age of this defendant." If convicted, the youth would face a maximum possible penalty of life imprisonment. The minimum term is 25 years. His co-defendant, Darrell Agrella, 15, has pleaded not guilty and will go on trial Nov. 7.

Mr. Headley's opening statement last Wednesday recounted the fatal shooting on June 4 and events of the next two days, during which young Zamora and four male companions visited Disney World in Orlando, Fla., before the woman's body was found.



Associated Press.

Ronny Zamora at his murder trial in Miami, Fla., which is being televised under a statewide experiment.

Charging that the burglars took cash, jewelry, silverware and a .32-caliber pistol from the woman's bedroom, the prosecutor said that Mrs. Haggart, a widow, was killed after she told the suspects that she had to report the crime.

© Los Angeles Times

Mother Testifies

MIAMI, Oct. 4 (AP).—Ronny Zamora's troubled personality had deteriorated to the point that he contemplated suicide two weeks before he allegedly shot and killed Mrs. Haggart, his mother testified yesterday.

"He had changed completely," Mrs. Yolanda Zamora said. "He was not the person I knew. Ninety per cent of the time I talked to him, he was not there—he was someplace else."

Bay of Pigs Also Cited

Castro Aide Says U.S. Owes Cuba Damages for Embargo

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (WP).—Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Marcelo Fernandez Font said yesterday that his country has financial claims against the United States greater than the $1.8 billion worth of American-owned property confiscated by Fidel Castro's Communist regime.

At a conference here on promoting greater U.S.-Cuban trade, Mr. Fernandez parried questions about the claims issue by saying: "We think we should receive compensation for damages done to our economy through U.S. actions."

These damages, he asserted, resulted from the U.S. trade embargo against Cuba in effect since 1962 and from "former aggressions" such as the U.S.-supported, abortive 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion by anti-Castro Cuban exiles.

Although the Castro government has not yet calculated the cost of these damages, Mr. Fernandez said, "it is very high—higher than the amounts claimed by the United States."

Other Requirements

Mr. Fernandez said that to gain a restoration of normal trade relations, the United States would have to lift the embargo, grant Cuba most-favored-nation tariff status and provide access to U.S. financing.

Despite his emphasis on these problems, Mr. Fernandez took a generally upbeat tone in discussing the possibilities of U.S.-Cuban trade. If normal trade is restored, he said, U.S. exports to Cuba could total $350 million in the first year and rise to more than $1 billion in three or four years.

In fact, Mr. Fernandez, the first Cabinet-level Cuban official to visit Washington since 1962, was here yesterday because of increasing expectations that Cuba may again become a big market for U.S. exports. He made his unofficial visit to take part in the conference sponsored by the East-West Trade Council, a private organization seeking broadened U.S. trade with Communist-bloc countries.

Diplomatic Rapprochement

The talk about trade comes against a background of movement by Washington and Havana toward improved ties. To provide better diplomatic communication, the two governments opened "interest sections" in each other's capitals last month, and diplomatic circles expect that the formal relations broken off in 1961 will be resumed within the next few months.

First, though, a number of problems must be resolved on both sides. State Department officials have emphasized repeatedly that, from the U.S. point of view, the most difficult obstacle involves settlement of the claims for U.S. property and assets seized by the Castro regime after it came to power in 1959.

In response to questions about these claims, Mr. Fernandez said President Castro's government will discuss them only if the United States is willing to negotiate Cuba's counterclaims for damages.

House Unit Puts All Civil Servants In Social Security

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (NYT) —The House Ways and Means Committee voted yesterday to make participation in the Social Security System mandatory starting in 1982 for all federal, state and local government employees.

About 4 million of the 12 million state and local workers are not now covered. Nor are the 2.8 million civilian employees of the federal government, most of whom are under the Civil Service Retirement System. Military personnel are under Social Security.

The committee worked all day on a Social Security financing bill intended to cure the deficits that have been depleting the old-age and disability trust funds and causing anxiety among the 33 million beneficiaries that their checks might not arrive every month.

In both houses of Congress, there is widespread sentiment that action should be taken in the remaining weeks of this congressional session to restore public confidence, particularly among the aged, in the financial integrity of Social Security.

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Oct. 12—A.M.: Frankfurt American High School. P.M.: Kaiserslautern.
Oct. 13—A.M.: Heidelberg, American High School.
Oct. 14—A.M.: Stuttgart, American High School.
Oct. 17—A.M.: American Int'l School of Zurich. P.M.: The American School in Switzerland (Zurich).
Oct. 18—P.M.: College du Leman (Geneva).
Oct. 19—A.M.: Int'l School of Geneva.
Oct. 20—A.M.: American School of Paris.
Oct. 21—A.M.: American School of Madrid.
Colleges & Universities represented: American, Babson, Bard, Bates, Bentley, Berry, Cox, DePauw, Drew, Eisenhower, Franklin Pierce, George Washington, Juniata, Lafayette, Manhattan, N.Y.U., Ohio Northern, Pepperdine, Rochester Institute Technology, St. Mary's (Texas) Stephens, Texas Christian, Trinity (D.C.), Trinity (Texas), Union of Independent, College of Art, Bridgeport, Denver, Wittenberg.

Affecting Millions of Americans

Labor Department Offers Plan to Regulate Cancer Agents

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (NYT).—The first comprehensive plan to regulate hundreds of substances that cause cancer was proposed yesterday by the Department of Labor.

The intent of the plan is to reduce the complex legal procedures under which the Occupational Safety and Health Administration has taken more than six years to publish regulations restricting only 17 of the more than 1,500 cancer-causing substances now believed to be present where Americans work.

A major survey soon to be published by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, a federal research group, has found that one out of four U.S. workers is exposed to one or more substances that cause disease or death. An analysis done in connection with this survey has estimated that it might cost as much as $54 billion to provide warning and health surveillance services to the 21 million workers currently exposed to all kinds of hazardous substances.

Cancer killed 358,400 U.S. citizens in 1974—about 1,000 persons a day—and many scientists believe that from 60 to 90 per cent of these deaths were caused by substances in the environment, including cigarette smoke. Many of these substances are generated in work places such as factories, hospitals, chemical plants and mines.

The hoped-for speedup would be accomplished by arguing out several key issues that have tended to slow down individual regulations and adopting model standards for different kinds of hazardous substances.

An issue that has been extensively argued in individual cases is the proper exposure level for proved carcinogens. Under the new proposal, such levels would be set automatically as low as technically feasible rather than at some higher level.

Because of expected challenges from industry, it could be three years before the rule to identify, classify and regulate carcinogens in the work place could become effective if upheld by the courts.

But because the same comprehensive rule might then be adopted by other federal agencies that regulate carcinogens in the environment, food, medicines and other products, the plan is considered of major significance to industry, labor and the general public.

The first reaction from industry was negative. Ralph Harding jr., president of the Society of the Plastics Industry, said that his trade association "is in fundamental disagreement with OSHA's apparent intent to rush unequivocal enforcement judgments on the basis of limited scientific knowledge of carcinogens."

On the other hand, George Taylor, health and safety expert for the AFL-CIO, called the action "an important forward step."

Under the present procedures of the OSHA, and such organizations as the Environmental Protection Agency, carcinogens have been regulated on an individual basis, with full legal argument of all pending issues.

Under the proposed new rule, however, a number of the legal issues that have slowed the issuing of individual regulations would be established in a hearing and subsequent court argument and then applied to all known or suspected carcinogens.

"To dedicate substantial and unavailable resources to the rehearing and record resubstantiation in each and every rule-making of these kinds of policy issues is truly nonproductive if we are honestly concerned about the health of the workers and, possibly, mankind," the Labor Department's 278-page proposal said.

Ray Marshall, the secretary of labor, put the same thought more briefly at a news conference announcing the proposal. "Trying to control carcinogenic substances on a case-by-case basis is like trying to put out a forest fire one tree at a time," he said.

Mr. Marshall said that the new rule, once it began functioning, would "greatly reduce the costs of cancer and cancer-related diseases for society as a whole."

Replying to a question about how much the plan would cost industry, he cited studies indicating that the annual cost of cancer in the United States was $15 billion —$3 billion to $5 billion a year for hospital and medical expenses, with the balance attributed to the loss of earning power and productivity.

Brown Says Russians Have ch Means to Kill U.S. Satellites

d

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (UPI).—Defense Secretary Harold Brown disclosed today that the Soviet Union has developed "operational capability" to knock out some U.S. space satellites and he voiced concern over the development.

Mr. Brown made the statement on Russian space war capability at a news conference in which he also held out hope that significant reductions in weapons could be achieved in the next U.S.-Soviet strategic arms agreement.

"There is a fact . . . of Soviet anti-satellite operational capability," Mr. Brown said in response to questioning about Soviet satellite weapons that in the past have been described as in not always successful testing stages.

"That's my judgment—against some kinds of satellites," he said when asked whether the Russians could actually knock out U.S. space satellites. He declined to elaborate.

Other defense officials said that the so-called Soviet "killer satellites," which destroy their targets by explosives, are believed to be effective against U.S. spy satellites that operate at lower altitudes—but not against higher ones.

The United States is seeking to develop its own anti-satellite weapon for outer space. Mr. Brown described those efforts as "preliminary exploration" and said, "I would hope we could keep space from being an area of active conflict," because spy satellites helped act as a deterrent to war.

Mr. Brown described President Carter's policy speech at the United Nations earlier in the day as containing the first announcement of "explicit policy" under which the United States would use nuclear arms, but said that it did not rule out first use of such weapons.

"As part of SALT-2 it should be possible to make significant [weapons] reductions beyond the level set at Vladivostok of 2,400 strategic delivery vehicles," he said.

But Mr. Brown added that although the administration's original proposal of a cut to the 1,500-level still remained on the table, "we may well have to settle with the Soviets on a more restricted and less far-reaching settlement."

"There is no deal yet. There still remain differences . . . We are sufficiently far from agreement that I cannot forecast when it might come or what its nature might be."

On the subject of Mr. Carter's statement that the United States would not use nuclear weapons unless their was a nuclear or conventional attack on its territory, its armed forces, or against its allies, Mr. Brown said that until now, the United States has not had such a firm policy.

"I don't think we've had such an explicit policy before," he said. "This represents an enunciation of a policy. That has not explicitly been the case in past."

Hostesses Win Suit on Firing For Pregnancy

CHICAGO, Oct. 4 (UPI).—American Airlines agreed yesterday to rehire 300 stewardesses who were fired because they had become pregnant, and it agreed to pay them a total of $2.7 million.

The carrier dismissed the stewardesses between 1965 and 1970 after they took maternity leaves. The lawsuit charged that the airline violated the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Charles Pressman, an attorney for the stewardesses, said the agreement is one of the largest civil-rights case settlements in U.S. legal history.

About half the stewardesses have returned or will return to work, Mr. Pressman said.

American also agreed to make Social Security payments for all of the stewardesses for the time the case was in court. The suit was filed in 1970.

Carter Amnesty Plan Ends, But Opinions Vary on Results

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (UPI).—President Carter's amnesty program for Vietnam-era veterans ended today with the military terming it a success, critics calling it a disaster and legislators demanding repeal of relief already granted under it.

Announcing the end of the amnesty program, instituted six months ago to fulfill a Carter campaign promise, a Pentagon spokesman called it "a success."

But the Rev. Barry Lynn, a longtime amnesty activist, said, "The program was marked by broken promises, inept implementation and nearly total failure."

On Mr. Carter's desk is legislation passed by Congress which would require the reopening of almost all cases where discharges were automatically upgraded under the special discharge review program.

Mr. Lynn said that if Mr. Carter signed the legislation, it would "gut" the program. The American Civil Liberties Union said that it would go to court to fight implementation of the legislation.

Mr. Carter has until Saturday to decide.

Under the Carter program, a total of 425,000 veterans—264,000 with "general" and 161,000 with "undesirable" discharges — were eligible for the program.

The number of applicants amounted to 36,826 or 8.7 per cent of those eligible.

According to Pentagon statistics, 39 per cent of those with "general" discharges had their discharges upgraded to "honorable," 8 per cent of those with "undesirable" discharges were upgraded to "honorable" and 57 per cent had their "undesirable" discharges upgraded to "general."

Of the 4,000 long-term military absentees in exile or underground only 772 were processed.

Call to Impeach Young Is Made In U.S. House

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP).—Rep. Larry McDonald, D-Ga., and nine co-sponsors introduced a resolution in the House yesterday calling for the impeachment of the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young.

Rep. McDonald accused Mr. Young of "high crimes and misdemeanors" by what he termed promoting rule by "black Marxist" groups in Africa. He said Mr. Young "has aligned himself with world revolutionary forces" and called him a "racist," apparently referring to Mr. Young's advocacy of black majority rule in Rhodesia.

Mr. McDonald did not introduce an impeachment resolution against Mr. Young. His resolution asks the House to "call for his immediate impeachment." His co-sponsors included one Democrat and eight Republicans.

U.S., Russia Move To Curb Arms In Indian Ocean

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—The State Department reported yesterday that Washington and Moscow had reached an "advanced stage" in discussions aimed at forestalling an arms race in the Indian Ocean.

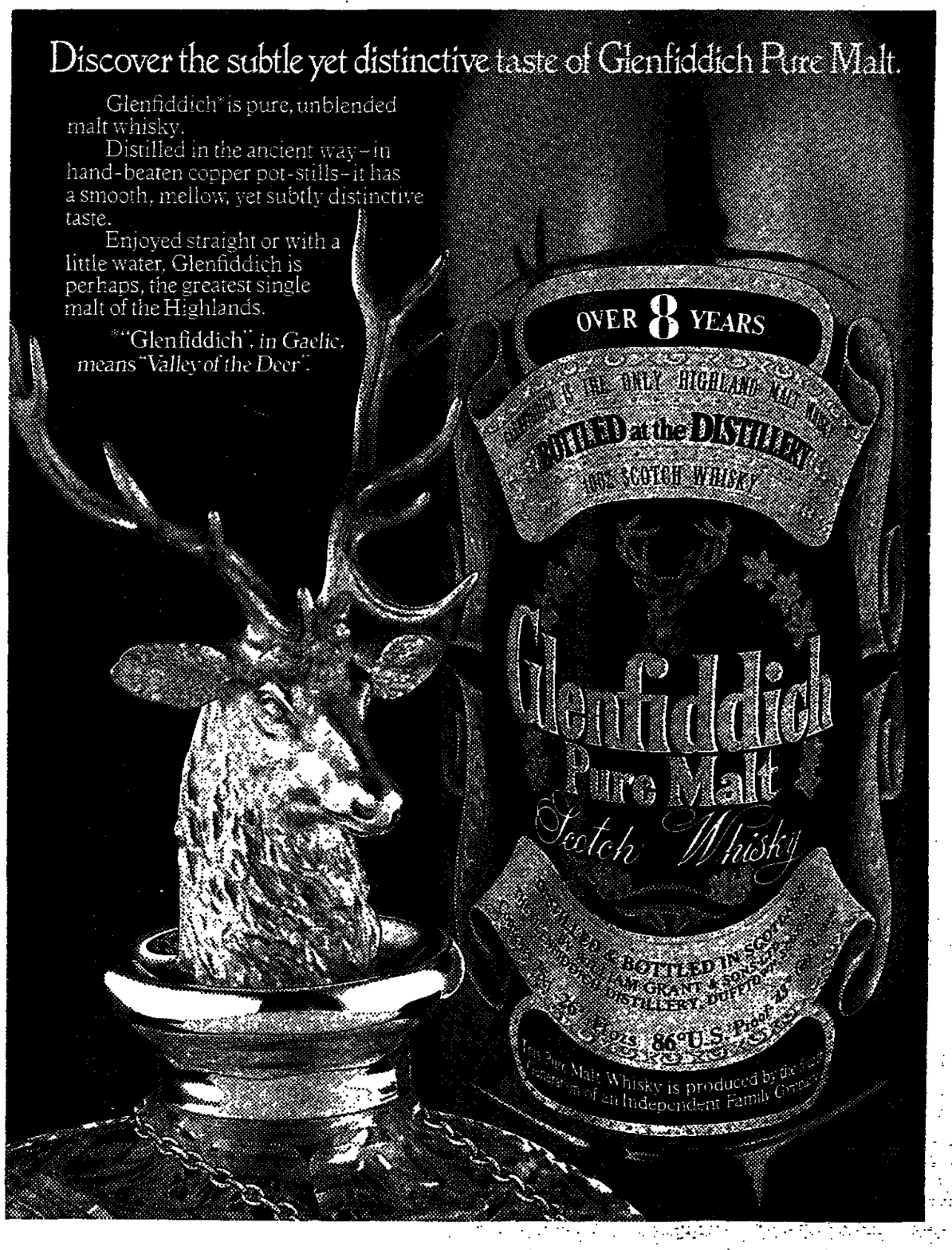
Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said that U.S. and Soviet negotiators ended a week of discussions here Friday and that both sides had brought new ideas to the discussions, the second round of bilateral talks on the Indian Ocean. The first round was held in Moscow last June.

Mr. Carter said, "There was agreement on some elements and there were still differences on other issues."

He declined to discuss the differences remaining between the two governments, but said that "both sides are working to narrow them."

The State Department spokesman added that the primary aim of the discussions, which President Carter has placed high on his list of foreign policy objectives, was to avoid an arms race in the area.

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Tough Inspection System Sought

Paris, Bonn Seen Against A-Curbs

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Oct. 4 (WP).—The United States and other major nations have been trying to win French and West German agreement on a tougher system of inspection for customers who buy nuclear plants and know-how, it was learned yesterday.

The move, also supported by the Soviet Union and Britain, is another step aimed at preventing nuclear customers from building bombs.

Paris and Bonn, however, have resisted the urgings of the others, according to authoritative sources here. The French are said to regard closer inspection as an infringement of national sovereignty. The West Germans are reported to fear that tougher rules might discourage business.

The issue was discussed again here last week at the meeting of the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the 15 nations which sell nuclear materials and technology abroad. It is expected to come up at future gatherings until it is resolved.

Code Agreed On

The London meeting, however, as reported last week, did agree for the first time to publish a code governing foreign sales. It embodies the existing inspection procedures of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the UN body in Vienna.

Reports that the Group almost broke up were dismissed as "nonsense" by knowledgeable sources here. The disagreement over tighter inspection is a long-standing dispute, and it was shelved to produce the guidelines on which agreement could be reached.

At issue, according to experts, is what is called "full fuel cycle safeguards." The United States, Britain and the Soviet Union want them; France and West Germany do not.

They would enable IAEA inspectors to examine what a nuclear customer was doing at every stage of the generation of nuclear power, from the time fuel went into a plant until spent matter was reprocessed or stored. This probably means that inspectors would visit an importer's installation, something that is not now allowed.

Under existing rules, the IAEA is limited to taking an inventory of the records kept by a nuclear energy producer, an audit to insure that no plutonium has been secretly removed for a bomb.

The system is far from foolproof. So the nations seeking tougher rules aim to frustrate a country bent on cheating.

The French, who have never signed the treaty that bans the spread of nuclear weapons, are said to fear that tougher inspection would compel Paris to disclose more than it wants the world to know. It would be difficult for a nation exporting nuclear materials to deny inspectors the visiting rights imposed on customers.

W. German Reasons

The West German support for France, it is thought, rests on commercial grounds. The slacker the inspection, the greater the number of customers.

The argument, however, did not detract from the important nature of last week's agreement, it is said here. It is a disagreement of long standing.

Although the guidelines governing nuclear sales will not be published for several months, the principal elements are known. The United States and the other 14 exporters agree that every customer must: accept existing IAEA inspection of his nuclear operation; pledge that he will not attempt to set off any explosion, even for peaceful purposes; demonstrate that he can protect bomb-making materials from theft or sabotage; promise he will not cheat by copying plants he has bought; pledge that any re-export or sale to a third nation will be governed by these same rules.

Meeting Called Constructive

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (UPI).—The State Department yesterday stressed the accomplishments of the recent London meeting of nuclear exporters and rejected reports that the conference had failed.

"We believe it was a constructive meeting . . . and we think that the work that has been accomplished so far in the meetings represents a very significant step in reducing the risk of nuclear proliferation," said State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d.

Rhodesia Denies Alleged Attack On Mozambique

MAPUTO, Mozambique, Oct. 4 (AP).—The government said today that Rhodesian forces had launched a three-front attack on Mozambique and that fighting was continuing. The Rhodesian government in Salisbury said the claim was "a figment of the imagination."

The Mozambique government said that Rhodesian forces attacked Mucumbura, a border village about 50 miles north of Mount Darwin, Rhodesia; Chicualacuala, between the border and Mapai, and Guro, about 125 miles from Umtali, Rhodesia.

The government said in radio broadcasts that the Rhodesians were using "aircraft, artillery and armor to support large unmbers of infantry." At Guro the Rhodesians were being expelled and suffering heavy losses, the broadcasts said.

Rhodesia Deports Priest

SALISBURY, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—An Irish Roman Catholic priest, who said he had personal knowledge of atrocities committed on African civilians by Rhodesian troops and black nationalist guerrillas, was deported from Rhodesia today. The Rev. Pascal Harian Slevin, head of the Franciscan order in Rhodesia, left for Johannesburg on his way to Rome and London.

"I could quite easily quote the names of at least 50 people ill-treated by the security forces," he said before leaving. "And I know quite a number of people murdered by the boys [the guerrillas]."

Greek Leftist Parties Form Vote Alliance

Athens, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—Five leftist political parties today announced the formation of an alliance for general elections in Greece Nov. 20.

The alliance includes Communist, Socialist and Christian Democratic parties. Its aim was to safeguard democracy in Greece, a spokesman for the group said.



Associated Press.

Professor William Peasley checking on aborigine couple in Wiluna, Australia, after they had been located living in near starvation in the Gibson Desert of Western Australia.

Exiled by Tribe 40 Years Ago

Survival for an Australian Aborigine Couple

PERTH, Australia, Oct. 4 (AP).—An aboriginal couple, believed to be the last of their tribe living in a traditional style dating back 30,000 years, have been rescued from near starvation in the drought-stricken Gibson Desert of Western Australia.

The couple, exiled by their tribe almost 40 years ago, were thought to be the last of the Mandjiljara tribe living in the traditional way, eking out an existence from the sparse animal life, vegetation and occasional water holes of one of Australia's driest regions.

Warri, aged about 60, and his wife Yatungka, about 50, were rescued from the desert about six weeks ago after older members of the tribe, now living near the small town of Wiluna 750 kilometers northeast of here expressed fears for their survival.

The Mandjiljaras living in Wiluna, who have been forced into civilization by a three-year drought, said that the couple were the last of their nomadic tribe still living in the desert.

Rescue Organized

Prof. William Peasley, an anthropologist from Perth, helped organize their rescue with the help of Mudjon, a tribal elder familiar with the desert. After an extensive search, the party found the couple at a wather hole in tribal territory about 480 kilometers northeast of Wiluna.

In an interview with a Western Australian newspaper, Mr. Peasley said that Warri and Yatungka were weak and emaciated. He said Warri, who was naked, could walk only with difficulty and could no longer throw his spear effectively at desert animals. The many sores on his body could not heal because of malnutrition. His wife was a little stronger and was able to reach mud at the bottom of a water hole for something to drink, he said.

They had been surviving on the fruit of a desert tree.

They had been exiled when they breached a tribal law forbidding marriage with certain members of the tribe.

Youth Freed by Italian Police; Alleged Kidnappers Arrested

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, Oct. 4 (AP).—Giuseppe Luppino, a 21-year-old university student kidnapped 35 days ago, was freed by police today, one day after abductors mailed his mutilated left ear to his family to urge full payment of a $1.2-million ransom.

The student was found in an isolated hut near the Calabrian village of Seminara, north of here, when policemen broke into it and arrested six alleged abductors of the youth.

The student broke into tears when he told police how the kidnappers had mutilated part of his ear a few days ago, after punching him almost unconscious and using little anesthetic.

$600,000 Already Paid

The police said that the Luppino family had already paid a ransom installment of about $600,000 for his release.

Mr. Luppino, son of a wealthy landowner, was freed less than 24 hours after the kidnapping in Turin of 4-year-old Giorgio Garbero, grandson of Italian industrialist and soccer magnate Orfeo Pianelli.

Giorgio, abducted while playing in the garden of his family's villa, was the 57th victim of Italy's kidnapping rings this year.

Mr. Luppino's mutilation was similar to the one suffered by Paul Getty 3d, the grandson of the U.S. oil magnate, when he was abducted in 1973 in Italy. Mr. Getty's kidnappers had mailed his ear to the family to urge the payment of a $2.8-million ransom.

Meanwhile Turin police reported that the kidnappers of Giorgio had not yet demanded any ransom. He is the only son of Mr. Pianelli's daughter.

Giorgio's family said that they received one call from the abductors hours after the kidnapping. A man claimed that Giorgio was in their hands and was in good condition.

Mr. Pianelli, president of the Italian major league Torino soccer club, asked the press for silence on the case to avoid any possible interference in negotiations.

Blackout in Geneva Case

GENEVA, Oct. 4 (AP).—Geneva police clamped a news blackout today on the abduction yesterday of 5-year-old Graziella Ortiz, grand-niece of Bolivian tin tycoon Antenor Patino.

"There will be no further information until the girl has been released and returned home," a police spokesman said. Police refused even to say whether there had been any development in the case.

Dublin Rescinds Detention Law

DUBLIN, Oct. 4 (UPI).—The Irish government has decided to rescind the controversial measure under which suspects can be held by police for up to seven days without being charged, officials said today.

Legislation for the measure was brought in by the former coalition government led by Liam Cosgrave after the assassination here of British Ambassador Christopher Ewart Biggs on July 21 of last year.

It was strongly opposed by the then opposition Fianna Fail party led by Jack Lynch. Mr. Lynch was returned to power in a landslide victory in June. Fianna Fail had indicated that it would repeal the measure.

Pardon Bill in Cortes For Political Crimes

MADRID, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—Spain's ruling Democratic Center Union introduced a bill in the Cortes yesterday granting amnesty for all political offenses committed before June 15—the date of the country's first free elections in 41 years.

But the bill excluded crimes involving serious violence committed either for gain or to block Spain's progress toward democracy. The amnesty would also apply to public officials accused of violating human rights.

U.K. Holds French Boat

LONDON, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—A French trawler, the Cap Caval, has been boarded by the Royal Navy frigate Tartar while fishing off Britain's southwest coast and escorted into Milford Haven in Wales, a Defense Ministry spokesman said last night.

11 Officers Suspended by Bonn For Mock Burning of Jews

BONN, Oct. 4 (UPI).—The West German armed forces suspended today 11 officers accused of holding a mock burning of Jews during a drinking party at a military college.

Naval Capt. Kurt Fischer, the Defense Ministry spokesman, said that the officers have been stripped of their uniforms, barred from all army activity and confined to their posts until they are given disciplinary hearings under which they could be dismissed.

Government sources said it was certain some if not all of the officers would be thrown out of the army for playing at "burning Jews" symbolically, singing the "Horst Wessel Song," the Nazi hymn, and exchanging Nazi "Sieg Heil" salutes.

The officers were suspended after an investigation at the Bundeswehr (armed forces) Military College in Munich by Lt. Gen. Ruediger von Reichert, deputy commander of the armed forces.

Capt. Fischer said Gen. von Reichert reported that his investigation basically substantiated press reports on the Feb. 16 incident. News of the incident was suppressed by college authorities but leaked out last week.

Conduct Called Contemptible

Gen. von Reichert called the conduct of the officers "contemptible," Capt. Fischer said.

He added, "The investigation made clear that no basic anti-Semitic feeling motivated the actions."

The Frankfurt newspaper Frankfurter Rundschau printed a report on the party on Sept. 28. It said that the party ended outdoors around a bonfire.

"As the bonfire was about to go out someone shouted, 'More fuel'," the newspaper reported. "Then someone called out, 'Let's burn Jews.' Thereupon pieces of paper and cardboard on which the word 'Jew' was smeared were thrown in the fire amid singing and shouts of 'Sieg Heil.'"

W. Germans Hold Two Suspects in Kidnapping Case

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, Oct. 4 (AP).—A West German court issued arrest warrants today for two suspected terrorists taken into custody over the weekend on a passenger train in northern Germany.

Rosmarie Priess and Volker Speitel, both former law clerks, were taken off the train last Sunday near Luebeck and held on "suspicion" of membership in a terrorist band. Mr. Speitel is the husband of Angelika Speitel, one of several women sought in the July slaying of banker Jürgen Ponto.

The two persons were taken into custody in a nationwide dragnet for the kidnappers of industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer, abducted by terrorists on Sept. 5 in Cologne.

Dutch Question Suspect

THE HAGUE, Oct. 4 (Reuter).—Police said today they were questioning a Dutchman suspected of being involved with a West German urban guerrilla group which kidnapped Schleyer.

The Justice Ministry did not name the suspect but said he was 21 and was arrested in Amsterdam, in southern Netherlands.

Cambodia Pays Off Part of Dues. Ending UN Bureaucratic Crisis

By Don Shannon

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 4.—A bureaucratic crisis over the failure of Cambodia, the Southeast Asian country now known as Democratic Kampuchea, to pay its dues has been settled.

Secretary General Kurt Waldheim announced yesterday the receipt of a check for an unspecified amount which would enable Kampuchea to vote in the General Assembly. Its voting rights were suspended on the opening day, Sept. 20, because the new Communist government in Phnom Penh was more than two years behind in its dues.

Business on the opening days of the assembly had to be conducted by consensus because the Kampucheans said that they should not have to pay for charges assessed against the Lon Nol regime which they overthrew April 17, 1975. UN officials feared that an attempt by Kampuchea to vote would be challenged, provoking a lengthy and damaging floor fight.

The amount required for restoration of voting rights was $36,984. A UN official said that the check received Saturday was for $37,000.27. "It was presented for payment today and cashed," he said.

The Kampucheans are still heavily in debt to the world organization. With their 1977 assessment included, the officials said that they owe $258,159.82.

The check paid off the year 1974 and a small amount of 1975. Next year, to preserve its vote, Kampuchea will have to pay off the rest of 1975 and a portion of 1976.

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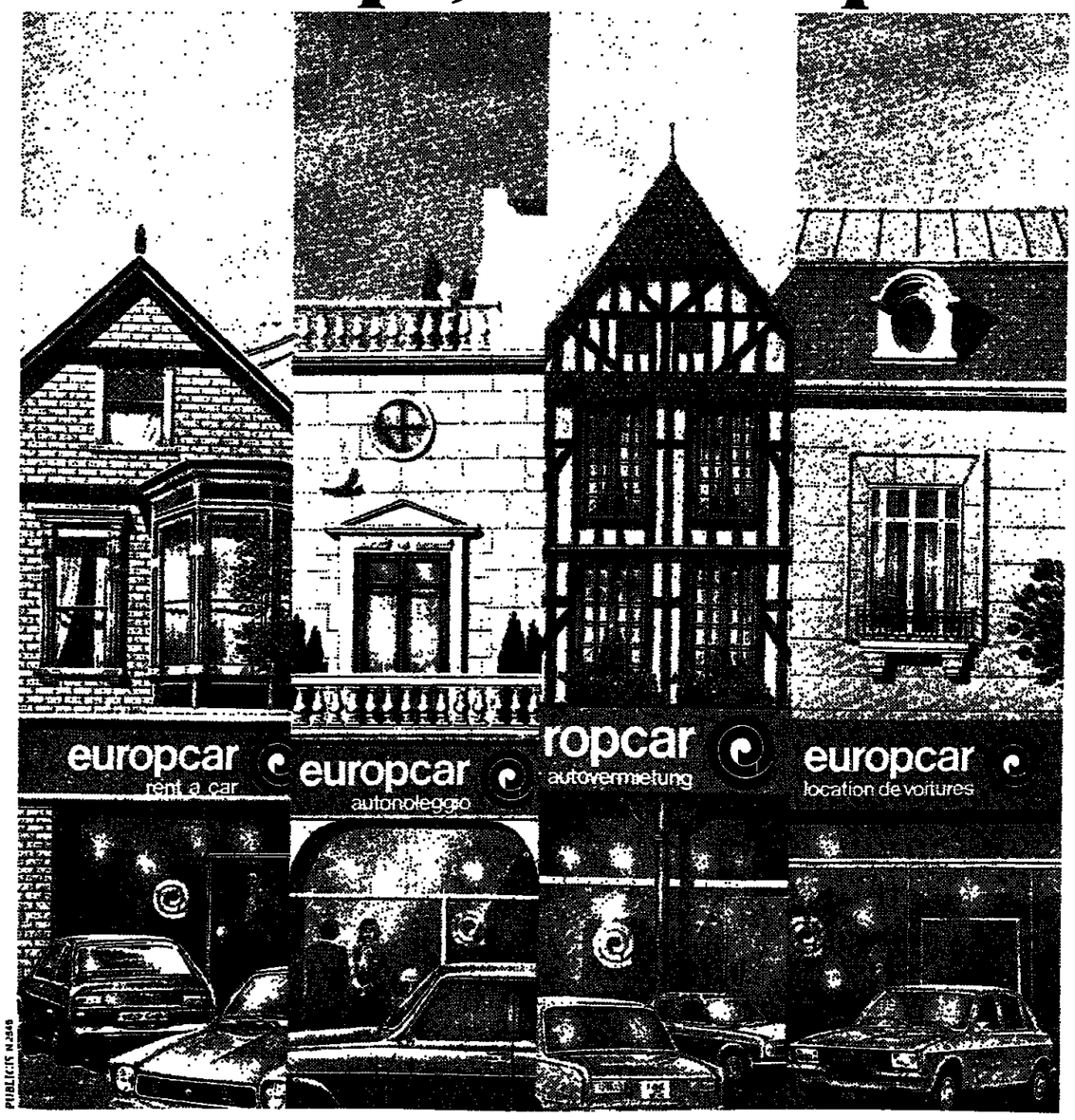
3 Newsmen Held in South Lebano

BEIRUT, Oct. 4 (AP).—Two missing Lebanese reporters and a Syrian photographer have been discovered in the Christian stronghold town of Marjayoun and are being held for ransom, their newspaper reported today.

The leftist daily Al Kifah Al Arabi said that Israeli-supported Christian militiamen in south Lebanon were holding the newsmen and demanding the return of four rightist fighters missing since a Palestinian guerrilla assault in the south in March.

The International Red Cross committee in Lebanon sent delegates to Marjayoun who reported that the three prisoners were "safe, sound and fairly well-treated," the editor said.

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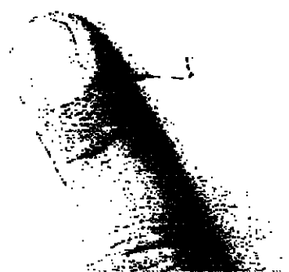
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JAZZ

Bass Guitar Finds Its Paganini

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS, Oct. 4 (IHT).—Jaco Pastorius is being called the ...mi Hendrix of the bass guitar, ...en its Paganini. Critic Joachim ...erendt thinks he is "the most ...portant jazz discovery in re...nt years." He says of himself: "Nobody can do what I'm doing ...n the bass guitar. I have no ...mpetition."

He decided to play the instrument because it was easy. He accompanied the Temptations, Della ...eese, Lou Rawls, the Supremes. People began to tell him he was ...oing something fresh and exciting. David Bowie for one.

He worked around Miami with he... celebrated "undiscovered" ...rumpeter and reedman Ira Sullivan. (Pastorius calls him "one of the greatest musicians on the planet.") He had offers from ...ig people along the way, but he ...ays: "I decided I wasn't ready ...et. If the roots of a tree aren't ...eep enough, the first wind will ...low it over."

When he was ready, last year, he joined the hot and high-priced jazz-rock group Weather Report (currently touring Britain). Then he was a relatively unknown sideman. Now his instrument will never be the same.

Base-Line Function

In the early days, tubas played the bass line. As jazz matured they were replaced by more flexible plucked bass violins. A purely foundational function was expanded by such soloists as Jimmy Blanton and Oscar Pettiford. Slam Stewart introduced bowing and the instrument expanded further.

During the fifties, young bassists like Scott La Faro and Gary Peacock began to play with a speed, diversity and range the instrument had not been thought capable of.

There was, however, a problem. Except for recording sessions, where balance could be adjusted, the bass, the root, the hardest-working member of the group, often remained inaudible.

Then the Fender Corp. invented the (electric) bass guitar. Traditional bass players considered it too easy, a machine rather than a musical instrument. They doubled on it only when they had to and, with condescension, for the money.

When electronic pop music began to get fancy in the sixties with groups like Cream, Hendrix and the Beatles, bass lines grew more horizontal, elaborate, melodic. Paul McCartney is considered a pioneer on bass guitar. He chose his notes more carefully, integrated them into the tunes themselves.



Simone Fisher.

Jaco Pastorius, the bass guitarist.

At the same time, "soul" record labels like Stax/Volt in Memphis and Motown in Detroit began to mix the bass at a higher level. It was an exciting, physical sound conducive to dancing, and other record producers picked up on it. Spurred on by the exposure, bass guitarists expanded their technique.

Jack Bruce of Cream played jazz on it. Woody Herman's band switched to bass guitar. The bass guitar learned how to "walk." Larry Graham and Stanley Clarke found new harmonic possibilities by using their thumbs.

Some players began to have the frets removed, which made the instrument much harder to play in tune but now true cello-like vibrato and glissando were possible.

Pastorius has projected the implications of all this: "I had to invent my own fingerings. There was no place I could go and learn how to play a Bach chromatic fantasy or Charlie Parker's 'Donna Lee.' I figured it out for myself. The overtone series on the instrument was totally unexplored. It can sound like a guitar, an electric piano, an entire choir by using half and quarter strings."

He is an overwhelmingly confident young man who explains his sudden popularity like this: "I'm the first cat that can really play this instrument. It's as simple as that."

A well-known jazz musician was recently asked what he thought of Weather Report. He replied, "Cloudy." Like the group itself, Pastorius is often considered too flashy, slick, conveniently commercial.

"I think it scares people to hear something so different all of a sudden," he says. "Weather Report is really contemporary, and we reach a lot of people. Our audience is young. I think some musicians are just jealous. Anyway, I don't use technique for itself. I use it to make sounds that have never been heard before."

It should be remembered that bass violinists such as Ron Carter and Bertram Turetzky can play at least as wide a variety of sound. With improved pickup mikes and amplification techniques, they can also produce the volume necessary for big halls. And it is doubtful whether production-line metal can ever improve on the vibrations of aged wood.

However, Pastorius has brought the bass guitar respectability, and he is hot: "A year ago I'd never even made a record. Now everybody's talking about me. When we played in Yugoslavia a few weeks ago, I was treated like a king. Sometimes I can hardly believe what's happening.

"And it's sort of funny. I started to play bass guitar because it was an easy instrument. Then I went and made it hard for myself."

ENTERTAINMENT IN N.Y.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (IHT).—This is how New York Times critics rate new films:

"Julia" is Lillian Hellman's "moving recollection of her childhood friend who was a rebel in the nursery and a full-fledged antifascist by the time she was a young woman studying medicine in Vienna when Hitler came to power," according to Vincent Canby. Unfortunately, he says, the director, Fred Zinnemann, and Alvin Sargent, who wrote the screenplay, "have amplified the story with solemn care, in good taste, and have come forth with a film that is well meaning but, with the exception of a half-dozen scenes, lifeless." It also stars Jason Robards as writer Dashiell Hammett, Miss Hellman's long-time lover." These scenes are so good and occasionally so tough that one wishes the film were about Hellman and Hammett rather that Lillian and Julia, the meaning of whose friendship mostly escapes the movie."

"Bobby Deerfield," Vincent Canby says, "may turn out to be the year's most cynical movie made by people who know better." They include Sydney Pollack, the director, and Alvin Sargent, who wrote the screenplay. It stars Al Pacino as an international racecar driver and Marthe Keller as the dying girl he falls in love with. "There's something off-putting about the lovers Pacino and Miss Keller play, sometimes coyly and sometimes with such intensity you can't believe they're in a movie of such essential fatuousness ... they succeed in creating not a single moment of genuine pathos." Canby says, "This is the first film about automobile racing I've ever seen when I wished the movie would get back to the track."

FILMS

Tying Nietzsche's Romantic Knot

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 4 (IHT).—"Beyond Good and Evil" (at the Normandie, the Odéon, the Bonaparte and the Studio Raspail in English) is, believe it or not, a movie about Nietzsche. Why not? We have already been treated to Wagner, Michelangelo, Liszt and Mahler impersonated by actors.

The Nietzsche photoplay, as its author-director, the Italian Liliana Cavani, explains to the uninitiated, is not a biography. In her scenario she has let her imagination roam over certain incidents in the philosopher's career. With many a phantasmagoric vision and with only passing mention of his writing and ideas, the period from 1882 to his final breakdown at the end of that decade is covered.



Erland Josephson
. . . as Nietzsche.

The year 1882 was crucial. It brought the death of Wagner, with whom he had bitterly quarreled, and the plan for his masterpiece, "Thus Spake Zarathustra." "The Joyful Wisdom," reflecting his convalescence from his initial attack of mental disease, was published, and the same year in Rome his friend and disciple, Dr. Paul Ree, introduced him to Lou Salome, the Russian Circe of the salons, who bewitched him. The Cavani screenplay fixes on this attachment, which roused the indignation of his dominating sister and mother and his despair when his beloved ran off and married a Berlin professor.

Miss Cavani depicts their supposed intimacies in the repugnant manner of the porn shocker. Nor is it these boudoir sequences alone that are in atrocious taste. It seems extremely unlikely that Nietzsche would have seen in his mind's eye a ballet as bad as that danced by two adult males representing the struggle of good and evil. Nor does one believe that he would have sought to speak at a Socialist street meeting charged by the police. He would have no customers in such a crowd. He preached against Socialism as he preached against all collectivism—be it nationalism or organized religion—as products of slave morality.

The scene in which Nietzsche, having gone mad, kneels before the carriage horse in a Turin square deserves full marks. It is competently done and quite moving and the family conflict, though perhaps overstated, is at least plausible. The dialogue throughout, however, has a false and foolish tone that is not improved by a strange medley of accents.

Erland Josephson does not resemble the fierce philosopher of the photographic portraits. He has not the burning, passionate eye of his model and his characterization suggests a kindly Swedish high school professor off on a binge. Dominique Sanda as the fascinating Lou Salome has aristocratic presence, but her voice is neither clear nor always comprehensible. Virna Lisi as the formidable sister is a Strindberg villainess.

The musical selections are a soothing contrast to the harsh vocal clamor. "What doesn't kill me," wrote Nietzsche, "makes me strong."

* * *

The Committee for the Defense of the Armenian Cause organized an evening last Friday at the Salle Pleyel to protest the imprisonment in the Soviet Union of their countryman Serge Paradjanov, the film director, painter and poet. A projection of his film "Couleur de la Grenade," made in 1968 and banned in Russia, was announced. As it has not been submitted to the French authorities to obtain a visa for public showing, it is also being withheld from public release here. Special permission for its exceptional showing was necessary and came only at the last moment and with apparent reluctance.

Paradjanov is known here for his beautiful film of Ukrainian folk legends, "Horses of Fire." Born in Armenia, he studied cinematography under Dovjenko at the Kiev studios and there made his debut as a director.

"Couleur de la Grenade" is based on a work by the 18th-century Armenian poet Sayat Nova, and concerns the fate of that land when invaded by the Tartar hordes in the 15th century. It is of exquisite pictorial quality, its images resembling icons miraculously animated.

It is highly stylized in presentation and performance, deliberately studied in its views of folk customs and life in the Armenian community of five centuries ago. Its bizarre cinematic technique will interest not only filmmakers and film scholars but all who are curious about modern art.

It has no reference to contemporary politics whatsoever and probably because of this fell foul of the Soviet censors, who demand that the party line be stressed even in nursery rhymes.

Paradjanov soon found his film banned and in 1973 stood trial, being charged for homosexuality and trafficking in the sale of icons. He was sentenced to five years in a concentration camp and is in danger of losing his eyesight. Armenians are not alone in the campaign to liberate him; protests at the injustice are being voiced all over the world.

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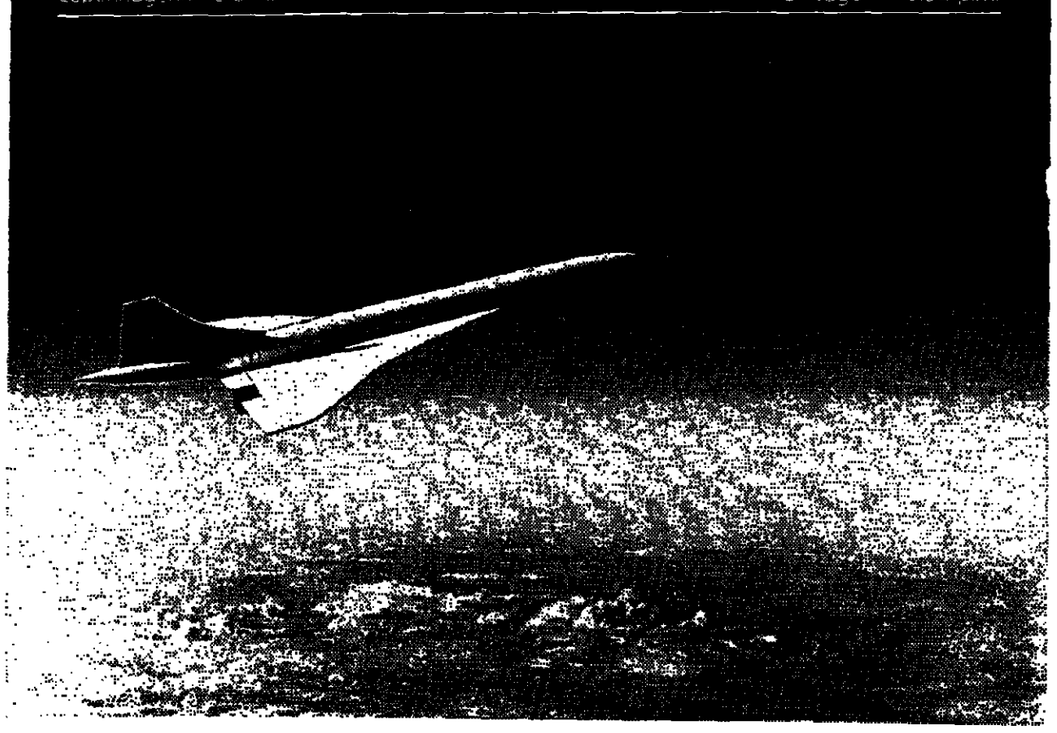
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AIR FRANCE

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6– Wednesday, October 5, 1977 *

A U.S. Policy Shift in Mideast?

At the root of the latest Israeli outburst against the United States is the fact that for years this country has been leading a double life in the Middle East. On the one hand, the United States is Israel's only active and effective ally. This inevitably leads the Israelis to demand nothing less than total, unswerving U.S. support at every turn. On the other hand, the United States is the mediator in the case, a role that was institutionalized with Henry Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy but actually begun much earlier; every U.S. president since Harry Truman has dreamed of bringing about permanent peace between the Arabs and Israel. Not surprisingly, those twin roles are not always easy to reconcile: It is hard to be always in one corner when you are also trying to be the referee. And nothing better illustrates the problem than the current uproar over the joint statement by the United States and the Soviet Union calling for a new Geneva conference in December and setting forth their agreement on some general guidelines for a "comprehensive settlement."

* * *

Without getting into all of the nuances and fine print, let us stipulate that on its face this joint statement *suggests*—we would put it no stronger than that—a change in U.S. emphasis in favor of the Arab side of the argument. Its mere existence would seem to mark a departure from recent U.S. policy; for some years now the U.S. game has been to try to keep the Russians *out* of the Middle East peacemaking efforts on the theory that any Soviet participation would be at Israel's expense. And the contents of the statement raise questions, as well. It speaks, for example, of Palestinian "rights" as distinct from "interests," which is the word that Washington has been careful to stick to up till now; "rights" is a codeword, long familiar to the Israelis, that has been used by various Arab leaders over the years as a euphemism for challenging Israel's right to exist. Moreover, the statement makes no reference to UN Resolutions 242 and 338, which, in effect, codify an international consensus that Israel does, in fact, have a right to exist, and which would serve as the basis for any renewed Geneva conference.

So it should surprise nobody that the Israelis and their supporters in this country are up in arms, the more so since the "consultation" afforded to them in advance of the U.S.-Soviet statement was little more than ritual. What they see—and it has to be remembered that it is in the nature of the relationship that the Israelis see even the suggestion of a turn in U.S. policy in the Middle East in apocalyptic terms—is the awful specter of a settlement imposed by the superpowers. And any settlement that the Russians have anything material to do with, they will tell you, would lead inexorably to their destruction. And so, understandably, they are sparing no effort to make their protests heard.

Equally understandably, the U.S. government sees it all quite differently. True, there were some concessions to Soviet demands in terms of language in the joint statement, the administration concedes. But the passage having to do with Palestinian "rights," for example, carefully specified "legitimate rights," and the United States—indeed, the world community—now agrees that the Palestinians have no legitimate rights with respect to Israel itself. In fact, the administration argues that nothing irretrievable was given away, that some passages in the statement actually break new ground in Israel's favor, and that, in any case, a joint statement of this sort should be read not as a balanced, comprehensive statement of U.S. policy, but rather as the most that the United States and the Soviet Union could agree to.

* * *

Finally, the U.S. justification for bringing the Russians into the act at this time appears to rest on the argument that, as co-chairman with the United States of any reconvened Geneva conference, the Russians would have had to be brought in at some point. The theory apparently was that by doing so now, and by tying Moscow to a reasonably workable definition of principles, the chances would be improved that the Russians might use their influence constructively on their Arab friends, notably the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Perhaps so—though we have our doubts. On the larger question of whether the joint statement reflects some significant switch in U.S. policy, we are considerably more confident that it does not. But, given the manner in which it was presented, we can also understand perfectly why the Israelis might think otherwise.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Continental Divide of Space

It was 20 years ago yesterday that the startling beep, beep, beep of Sputnik-1 heralded the beginning of the space age. Those two decades are a continental divide in our national memory. To the younger half of the United States it is hard to believe that man's inroads into space are only 20 years old. To a generation weaned on "2001" and now intoxicated with R2-D2, wookies and other denizens of "Star Wars," pre-space must seem positively pre-Columbian.

To the older hundred million or so of us, it's hard to believe that 20 years have passed since the shock of the Soviet breakthrough—and the fears that if the Russians could beat us into space our schools along with the rest of our system were defective.

Putting men on the moon calmed our unease. By 1975, the space race had cooled enough for U.S. and Soviet spacemen to participate in a joint mission. Chauvinism has been superseded by an understanding of some of the benefits of space exploration. Communications satellites now link every part of the planet through telephone, radio and television. Weather satellites have revolutionized meteorology. Other satellites now help prepare crop forecasts, facilitate the search for minerals and assist navigation on the high seas. Surveillance satellites help both the United States and the Soviet Union guard against surprise military action; the "open skies" idea, which seemed so utopian when President Eisenhower first voiced it, has now in effect become an everyday reality.

The wholly peaceful use of space remains a quixotic hope; the superpowers continue to expand their military capabilities, including the development of killer satellites. And, increasingly, the romance of space is throttled by the bookkeepers—who just the other day turned off scientific data transmitters on the moon to save a few hundred thousand dollars.

Still, the benefits, the hopes and the romance will continue for reasons once suggested in another context by Einstein: "Why does this magnificent applied science, which saves work and makes life easier, bring us so little happiness? The simple answer runs: Because we have not yet learned to make sensible use of it."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The U.S. and Brazil

There are many reasons why the [Brazilian] armed forces might decide that the time has come to take more of a back seat. The urban guerrillas, active in the 1960s, are now almost extinct. There are the current economic difficulties which have rather taken the gloss off Brazil's "economic miracle" and made the military government less popular than it was. Finally, there is the pressure of the Carter administration for more respect for human rights—and President Carter is due to visit Brazil next month. Brazil has not taken kindly to pressure from the United States on this issue, nor, for that matter, on its nuclear policy. But the visit is bound to raise expectations of change, and will influence the debate about Brazil's future.

—From the Times (London).

On East-West Relations

Any relaxation there has been in East-West relations so far has tended to lack a military dimension. At the same time, the main reason for the increasing suspicion of the Soviet Union in Europe has been the size of its military buildup. If the Russians are seriously interested in security and cooperation, they could be asked to show it by adopting a more relaxed military posture. That could be done either by strengthening the security provisions in CSCE [the 1975 Helsinki Agreement on Security and Cooperation in Europe] or by movement in MBFR [talks on Mutually Balanced Force Reductions]. Either way, it should not be overlooked.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 5, 1902

ST. PETERSBURG—A fire has broken out at the house of Count Leo Tolstoi, at Yasnaia-Poliana. The fire originated in an attic and damaged the apartments in the upper portion of the house; the family had to seek temporary refuge in another wing of the building. The present state of the distinguished novelist's health is sufficiently good to allow him to live at Yasnaia-Poliana, provided of course, he takes all precautions against cold and changes of temperature.

Fifty Years Ago

October 5, 1927

PARIS—The progress of feminism demands new adjustments. If women are to be permitted and encouraged to earn as much as, and in a great many cases more than, their husbands, what logical reason is there for objecting to a demand recently made in Austria, that the court award alimony to the husband in suits for divorce or separation, particularly when the wife is proven to be the guilty party. Why not? If equality is to be achieved, it must be done at all levels.



'Nothin' to Worry About, Folks; but... Is There a Dr. Kissinger on Board?'

Spanish Press Plays a New Role

By Stanley Meisler

MADRID.—Rightist terrorists bombed a magazine office in Barcelona last month, and shut down almost every newspaper in Barcelona and Madrid for a day. The explosion itself did not stop the presses, but Spanish journalists decided to strike for a day in protest.

It was a strange kind of protest for professional journalists to make—like actors assembling on stage after a fire and announcing to the audience, "In the true tradition of show business, the show must not go on."

Striking journalists distributed a bulletin that proclaimed, "They will not silence us." Yet the journalists silenced themselves.

The Madrid newspaper ABC later said in an editorial that the day "would pass into the history of the journalistic profession as a day dedicated to the absurd." It was hard for an outsider to disagree.

Confusions

The incident reflected some of the tensions and confusions in a Spanish press that has emerged only recently from four decades of control by the dictatorial regime of the late Francisco Franco. Professional standards are only now being formed and tested.

The press has done remarkably well in its transition from the role of lackey or, at best, handwringing witness during the dictatorship to the role of bold critic in the emerging democracy. Reporters have been courageous, tough-minded, thorough, intelligent and skeptical in covering the transition period. One newspaper, El Pais, founded after Franco died in November, 1975, already is one of the most informative and accurate in Europe.

But there has been an overreaction. Just as journalists of the past once had to show their Francoist credentials, now journalists sometimes feel that they must show their leftist credentials, their solidarity with the working class, their anti-Franco and anti-Fascist sentiments. At news conferences, for example, the same journalists who question rightist leader Manuel Fraga Iribarne with contempt and sharpness treat Communist leader Santiago Carrillo with deference.

On top of this, many journalists are convinced that the Spanish police, trained in the Franco era, have failed to protect them against rightist terrorism. The journalists believe that the police are far from zealous in their pursuit of the rightists and may, in fact, have some links to them. Investigative reporting has uncovered some evidence of this, but the journalists have failed so far to make a complete and documented case against the police.

Euphoria

The euphoria over anti-Francoism and the frustration over the police merged with the emotion over the bombing to make the journalists neglect their professionalism.

The bomb blew up the offices of El Papus, a satiric magazine, in Barcelona. The custodian of the building was killed. A telephone switchboard operator was blasted through the window of the building to the street and seriously injured. Several other persons were injured less seriously.

A secret, extreme-right organization calling itself the Anti-Communist Apostolic Alliance, or Triple-A, claimed responsibility for the bombing, and said it did it to prevent Spain from "being submerged in chaos and into the hands of the horrible Communist monster." Next time, the Triple-A vowed, it would kill the editor of the magazine, Echarri Molto.

Several months ago, a bomb blasted the offices of the newspaper Diario 16 in Madrid. No one was hurt, but the presses were damaged. That bombing was claimed by a secret terrorist organization called GRAPO that describes itself as leftist. As a show of professional solidarity, other newspapers in Madrid agreed to print Diario 16 until its presses could be repaired.

But the reaction was different this time.

Strike Call

Barcelona journalists decided to strike for a day as a protest against terrorism and what they believed was a police failure to protect them. The press was silenced for a day, and the issue moved on to Madrid.

There, 3,000 journalists, editors and publishers marched through the streets in what had been planned as a silent march in support of the magazine El Papus. Midway in the march, however, some journalists began shouting for the resignation of Minister of Interior Rodolfo Martin Villa, the Cabinet minister in charge of the police. At that point, the newspaper publishers and editors left the march, not wanting to take part in a political demonstration. That dichotomy marked the rest of the affair.

After the march, the reporters assembled in a union hall and voted to strike. The publishers and editors, meeting separately, urged the reporters to reconsider. But the reporters, supported by printers and other employees of the newspapers, refused. As a result, all newspapers in Madrid except one failed to appear the next day.

Political Role

After a day's absence, the other newspapers reappeared, bristling in controversy. A statement by the striking reporters said that, by refusing to work, they "had assumed the defense of the civil right of all the Spanish people to information that was free and without terror." Through the pressure of their strike, they said, they were demanding the identification and arrest of the terrorists and "the unmasking of their protectors." The last phrase seemed to be aimed at the police.

But, in a pair of editorials published in all the papers that had failed to appear the day before, the publishers and editors condemned the strike. Both groups were concerned about reporters using their right to strike as a political weapon to shut down newspapers. Moreover, the publishers wrote, "in order for the press to protest, it needs first to be published."

In short, Spanish readers were exposed to a controversy over the role of the journalist in a free society. Is he a critic or a participant? It is probably healthy that the Spanish press can discuss that question so openly. But the question must be resolved before the press, so manipulated under Franco, can take its proper place in a democratic society.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reason. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

Urban Nightmare

I agree with the article by Jonathan Power, "An Alternative to Urban Nightmare" (IHT, Sept. 22), which suggests decentralization policy for developing countries rather than imitating developed countries' conspicuous urbanization pattern. Rapid urbanization not only creates urban problems beyond the developing countries' technology and resources but also aggravates the already existing discrepancy in economic structure and standard of living.

Although the economists believe that centralization at the large centers is more advantageous due to concentrated manufacture and services, higher efficiency of labor, wider contacts, more opportunities for recreation and rising of cultural and educational standards, there is need to develop models for balanced distribution of economic activities and population within public interest throughout the country. This has already been recognized by many developing countries and there are some studies on decentralization policies.

In fact, I presented a study (A Model to Locate New Settlements in Developing Countries) in the European Regional Science Association meeting, Krakow, Poland in Aug. 23-25. Its objective is the balanced distribution of population in developing areas by taking the new industrial centers and agricultural service centers as the base for the decentralization policy. In other words, it determines the number and location of new rural centers or the development of existing ones and their functional structure. These new rural centers not only prevent the growth of the existing cities and consequent urban problems by attracting rural migrants but also distribute the standard of living equally throughout the country.

At the same time, these centers encourage the spatial integration of the rural areas with the existing city system and thus stimulate the economic development. Since this system consumes less energy than large urban centers, it makes possible to allow more energy for industrial development. These new centers can be industrial, to work out local resources, or agricultural for the modernization of agricultural methods and techniques.

So, the development of the industry parallel to agricultural development is obtained. Thus, the model develops a balanced system of new settlements based on a hierarchy of functions needed for industrial and agricultural development.

VEDIA F. DOKMECI,
The Technical University of Istanbul.
Istanbul.

Violence and TV

In your recent article by Bernard Nossiter under the title "Violence and TV: a Split Decision" (IHT, Sept. 19), there are some serious errors.

1. The Brody "study" [of the U.K. Home Office] to which your reporter refers was simply an appraisal of past research into screen violence. One of its conclusions is that for past studies of long-term effects, the evidence is ambiguous, partly because of a lack of adequate research strategies and techniques for establishing cause-and-effect relationships. The Brody appraisal did not, of course, include my study. It was only after a similar evaluation of past studies of the influence of television violence that my team and I spent a preliminary 14 months in constructing measuring instruments and in developing research strategies of a kind that would keep to an acceptable minimum any uncertainties remaining in the system. It was against this background that conclusions were reached about the degree to which the evidence supported the different hypotheses that were investigated.

2. Mr. Nossiter states that my study involved a comparison of the boys who saw a lot of television violence with those who saw less television violence. In fact, that was only the very first step in the research strategy. Those two groups were then equated in terms of a composite of variables, drawn from a pool of 227 of them, in order to screen out irrelevant differences between the groups. After that equating process, a large and statistically significant difference remained between the two groups in terms of level of serious violence. As the next step in controlling ambiguity, a similar test was made of the view or hypothesis that the findings referred to above were really a reflection simply of the more violent boys being led by their more violent dispositions to watch a greater amount of television violence. For the hypothesis about serious violence, the evidence gave no support to that *reverse* possibility.

3. My assessment of the findings was *not* in terms of firm proof. It was simply that the evidence strongly supported the view that "long-term exposure to television violence increases the degree to which boys themselves engage in serious violence."

WILLIAM BELSON.
London.

One-Way Blues

A goodly percentage of the scores of U.S. citizens who apply to the American Aid Society for financial assistance are in trouble as a result of not having return air tickets. Too bad that the new cheap air rates aren't compulsorily two-way and nonrefundable like the now suspended youth fares.

Mrs. JOHNSON GARRETT,
President,
American Aid Society.
Paris.

Anthony Sampson From London:

...many of the underlying problems are coming to Western Europe—including the alienation of the younger generation...

LONDON—The annual conference of the British Labor party, now showing at the seaside resort of Brighton, is always an occasion for political conjuring tricks and quick-change acts: It is like the office party before Christmas where the directors put on funny hats and show the secretaries that they are as human as anyone else. This year the dressing-up has been more evident than ever, but it may tell us something about the state of British democracy.

For the last two years the star has been Denis Healey, the chancellor of the Exchequer, who has borne the brunt of unpopularity, presiding over harsh taxation and a sharp fall of living standards; and his act is especially fascinating to watch. The Iron Healey, with his stern black eyebrows and his menacing banker's talk about money supply and deflation, suddenly becomes Comrade Denis, explaining in folksy terms from the rostrum how the wife and kids will soon be a bit better off.

He can certainly tell a remarkable story. Last year, while the pound was falling, inflation galloping, and the Tories were in full chase, he faced the full fury of the party conference; his speech was consistently heckled, and he finished up by holding up a clenched fist to the audience. This week, just back from his meeting in Washington, he was able to quote the IMF's tribute to Britain's recovery, and to compare the victory over inflation with the Battle of Britain. He promised a steady increase in living standards, and held out the prospect of a Labor victory at the next election, which would ensure Socialism for years to come.

North Sea Oil

And in some respects the British recovery has been striking. The pound is reviving, the balance of payments is steadily improving, inflation is diminishing, and the stock market has shot up. It is true that much of this is due to North Sea oil, which has nothing to do with the Labor government, or with any real improvement in industrial performance; but the fact is that once the oil comes, everyone feels better, as if they themselves had helped to find it. And Healey must be given credit for his consistently strong stand against inflation: as his leftist critic Barbara Castle admitted: "He has had the roughest ride anyone could have in politics."

But the difficulty of the Labor leaders, as they face their delegates at the conference, is that their success has been essentially a Tory success. They have satisfied the world's bankers: shares profits and sterling have impro ed; but none of this has mu solace to offer for the ordina working voter.

What concerns him is the lo standard of living, the ris prices and above all the increa of unemployment up to 1.6 m lion—the highest in British po war history.

So it is hardly surprising t the more vocal delegates Brighton—the party workers a trades union activists—have torted to Comrade Denis's s cess story with angry skeptici The half-baked rhetoric and d ma of the conference alw comes as a shock to anyone conditioned to it; and any o side observer might well conclu that Britain is threatened by new wave of Marxist revolutic aries. This year has had its f quota. Speaker after speaker h come up to the rostrum, attac ing the rotting system of capit ism, the profiteering bosses a the sellout to the world's banke and insisting that there must more nationalization, import co trols and immediate withdraw from the Common Market. A their policies are more eloque ly articulated by their leftist lea er in the Cabinet, Tony Ben who has once again called more state intervention to dim ish the role of the marketpla

This fierce rhetoric has power of the militant unions hind it, and much support fr young workers in industr towns; and this kind of milita cy has led many middle-class su porters finally to despair of Labor party, as the instrument Marxists bent on bringing a s tem of state domination on pattern of Eastern Europe. month ago a former editor of leftist New Statesman, Pe Johnson, announced his farew to the Labor party, which (he sisted) was on the road to dict torship. And only this week millionaire former Labor M Woodrow Wyatt, has come o with a book advising his reade to vote Conservative to stop t Marxists coming into power.

There is certainly cause f worry in the attraction of Mar ism to the young workers' lea ers, and their ability to manip ulate votes in their favor. B whatever their future prospect what is surely most remarkab about the present is how little t leftist policies have actually i fluenced the Labor governmen policy.

The extent of their outcry Brighton is an index, not much of their influence, as their frustration at seeing th "chancellor" proceeding in the o posite direction.

It is perhaps helpful to try see the problem in a Europe dimension: for many of the u derlying problems are coming Western Europe—including t alienation of the young gener tion, the disillusionment with mixed economy and above all t prospect of sustained high u employment, which gives n scope for the critics of capitalis In France and Italy, the Marx following remains firmly separ ed from the social democra parties, constantly threatening revolutionary change; while West Germany the apparent ca italist consensus now sudde seems desperately brittle and v nerable to small groups of t rorists.

Bumbling

But Britain has already perienced its own kind of bum ing, unspectacular revolution, p ducing a shift of power towa the trades unions and much m egalitarian policies than those the Continent. The price has b very high in terms of efficie and dynamism, but relatively in terms of stability and securi and much of the revolution been conducted within the la womb of the Labor party.

There are certainly many da gers ahead; and this week's qu of radical speeches will m much middle-class flesh cr But as the moderate Labor pa leaders confront their angry c ics in the same hall, they take some comfort from proverb: Better the devil know, than the devil you do And there may be some re surance in watching the I Healey transform himself fo week into Comrade Denis—apparently get away with it.

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West German Trade Moves Into a Deficit

FRANKFURT, Oct. 4 (AP-DJ).—The overall West German payments balance showed a preliminary deficit of 487 million deutsche marks in August, compared with a revised surplus of 1.968 billion DM in July and a surplus of 3.374 billion DM in August, 1976, the Bundesbank announced Tuesday.

The current account, comprising trade, services and transfers, produced a preliminary deficit of 1.681 billion DM against a revised deficit of 1.989 billion DM in July and a deficit of 1.1 billion DM in August, 1976.

The surplus on capital account shrank to a preliminary 1 million DM in August from 506 billion DM in July, compared with a surplus of 5.521 billion DM in August, 1976.

This mainly reflected a drop in the short-term capital account surplus to a preliminary 87 million DM in August, compared with 5.254 billion DM in July and a surplus of 3.756 billion DM in August, 1976.

In July the Bundesbank intervened in relatively heavy amounts to brake the sharp fall of the dollar on the foreign exchange market. This partially accounted for the strong rise in the short-term capital account surplus from June.

The balance on long-term capital account was practically unchanged in August, showing a preliminary deficit of 745 million DM against a revised deficit of 748 million DM in July. This compares with a surplus on the long-term capital account of 1.765 billion DM in August, 1976.

In the first eight months, the current account showed a preliminary surplus of 1.728 billion DM, down 26 per cent from a surplus of 2.323 billion DM in the year-earlier period.

The long-term capital account swung sharply into deficit in the first eight months with a 9.632-billion-DM preliminary deficit, compared with a surplus of 1.759 billion DM in the comparable year-earlier period.

The short-term capital account showed a preliminary surplus of 6.471 billion DM, up from a surplus of 4.563 billion DM in the 1976 January to August period.

In the first eight months the overall balance showed a preliminary surplus of 667 million DM, compared with a surplus of 8.56 billion DM in the year-earlier period.

Lower Jobless Rate

Meanwhile the number of West Germans unemployed in September was 911,200, or 4 per cent of the workforce, down from 4.3 per cent in August, although up from 3.9 per cent in September, 1976, Josef Stingl, president of the Federal Labor Institute, reported.

The number of jobless was down 5.4 per cent in September from 963,500 in August, but was up 1.3 per cent from 898,700 in September, 1976.

Mr. Stingl said that the situation on the labor market has "developed somewhat more favorably than expected," though he cautioned that the drop in the number of jobless did not signify a sudden improving trend.

The number of short-time workers rose 67 per cent to 157,800 in September. This resulted mostly from a shortage of orders in many sectors that was not apparent during the summer pause, when many plants closed for vacation, Mr. Stingl said.

Gold Stocks Regain Lost Luster

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (NYT).—Gold stocks, the standout group in inflation-rampant 1973-74, when the sky was falling for most other issues, have regained some of their lost luster.

Last week, all four of the major gold issues trading on the New York Stock Exchange were selling at or near their highest prices for 1977. Participating in this advance were Homestake Mining, the largest U.S. producer, as well as Dome Mines and Campbell Red Lake Mines, both based in Canada. The fourth stock is ASA, an investment company with portfolio holdings in South African golds.

Meanwhile, the shares of many South African gold-mining companies, which trade in the over-the-counter market in the form of American depository receipts, have snapped back from what one analyst describes as "disaster lows" registered in August, 1976.

The main propellant moving gold stocks either up or down is usually the price of gold bullion in world markets. The price of gold in London today closed at $155.50 an ounce, a two-year high. Conversely, in late August of 1976, when the South African golds were sagging so badly, the bullion price in London had dropped to a 25-month low of $103.50 an ounce, down from its peak of $197.50 at the end of 1974.

Coincident with the new two-year high in bullion prices is another factor in bolstering the quotations for gold issues—the dramatic slump in the dollar, the premier reserve currency of the world.

Where do gold stocks go from here? The price of bullion and the performance of the dollar against other currencies seem destined to provide most of the answer. Two months ago, when the free market price of gold was $145, a study by Argus Research Corp. took the view that gold was poised for a rise.

An increase to $160 by the end of 1977 was forecast by the investment advisory service. Further gains, perhaps carrying bullion's price to "very near its historical peak," are regarded by Argus as possible by the end of 1978.

The Holt Investment Advisory Service has been bullish for years about prospects for South African golds. Among the issues on its current recommended list are the ADRs of Buffelsfontein, East Driefontein and Vaal Reefs.

Since last spring, during a period when many prominent stocks on the Big Board were under selling pressure, the South African golds generally have shown strong percentage rebounds.

On the other hand, the price movement of these issues has been very erratic in recent years. Vaal Reefs, for example, dropped from a high of 62 in mid-1974 to a low of 9 in August, 1976. Last week, it was trading slightly under 18.

The big price tumble in South African gold issues after 1974 resulted from a number of adverse factors, as well as profit-taking by astute traders. Contributing to the sharp decline were the threat of gold dumping by central banks, steep increases in mining costs, racial turmoil in South Africa and the decision by the International Monetary Fund to auction some of its gold holdings, starting in September, 1976.

Asks Limit on EEC Sales

Japan Sets Steel Curb Conditions

TOKYO, Oct. 4 (WP).—The Japanese government today announced three conditions the United States must meet if it hopes to negotiate a voluntary limit on imports of Japan's steel products.

It was the first time the government has given any hint of what it expects in return for inducing Japanese companies to cut back sales of steel to the United States.

The Japanese action follows a tentative decision yesterday by the U.S. Treasury that five Japanese steel companies are selling carbon steel plate in the United States at unfairly low prices.

As a result, the Treasury is requiring the companies to post bonds to cover additional duties of about 32 per cent on all future imports.

Dumping duties will be imposed if further study by the United States confirms the tentative finding.

As spelled out in press reports and confirmed by an official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, the Japanese conditions are:

- Assurances that Japanese steel companies, by jointly curbing steel exports, would not be vulnerable to anti-trust litigation in American courts.
- A commitment by the Carter administration that U.S. Steel Corp. would be induced to drop its pending complaint of steel "dumping" against Japanese companies.
- A U.S. promise to force similar restrictions on imports from countries of the European Economic Community.

Japanese officials said that they had not arrived at an estimate of how much steel tonnage exports would be reduced if those conditions are met.

A prominent economic journal, Nihon Keizai, reported today the United States had proposed that Japan reduce steel exports from the 7.6 million tons in 1976 to between 5 million and 5.5 million tons a year. American officials disputed the report and said no specific level of exports has been suggested.

The initial American reaction today was a measure of optimism that the specifics of a steel settlement are possible, tempered with doubt that all three conditions could be met.

One official said that the administration could not legally force U.S. Steel to abandon its formal complaint against steel dumping, a complaint lodged under U.S. law.

But another condition—that requiring similar limits on steel imports from EEC countries—would be a "normal" requirement of any settlement, he said.

A pledge to exempt the Japanese companies from anti-trust action raises problems that might not be easily resolved by the U.S. government.

Past voluntary agreements to restrict Japan's exports of steel were attacked in a suit brought by consumer groups in 1972. Although a district court judge held the agreements did not violate anti-trust law, those agreements were abandoned before appeals were concluded.

Danger Cited

The Japanese insist that they do not want to go through another siege of anti-trust lawsuits if they voluntarily agree to cut back on their exports. Unless "immunity" is promised, one senior official of the Trade Ministry said today, it would be "dangerous" for Japanese companies to make jointly conceived reductions.

In August, a senior Japanese trade official, Naohiro Amaya, went to Washington to discuss a voluntary restraint on Japanese sales.

Since then, U.S. ambassador Mike Mansfield has endorsed the concept of imposing on steel an "orderly marketing agreement" similar to the one which reduced exports of Japanese television sets to the United States.

U.S. officials here said the three conditions announced today have not been conveyed formally to them by the Japanese government. "We have had no specifics yet, only an expression on their part of a willingness to work things out," one official said.

Tokyo Says It Offered To Cut Steel Exports

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, Oct. 4.—The increasingly controversial issue of what to do about American imports of foreign steel has taken an ironic twist. Japan has now declared itself ready to take remedial action, on a short-term basis, but the United States is not interested in a short-term solution—at least not at the moment.

Minoru Masuda, vice-minister of international trade and industry, told the National Press Club here that Japan is willing to negotiate an agreement to curb steel exports to the United States, but the Carter administration rejected the offer.

According to Mr. Massuda, the United States said that it did not want to negotiate any marketing agreement while global negotiations are in progress.

Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps, who was in Japan for three days last week, said the United States hoped to work out a long-term solution to the steel problem on a global basis through discussions at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which began Thursday in Paris.

But on the short-term issue of what to do about American steel imports now, Mrs. Kreps said only that the Carter administration had not reached a policy decision.

In Washington, a U.S. official confirmed that Japan had been informed that the United States was not interested in discussing restraints on Japanese steel exports at this time.

Japanese officials said privately that they believed the Carter administration wanted to avoid any agreement that would restrict steel imports because it fears that American steel-makers would take advantage of reduced competition to raise prices, thus contributing to overall inflation in the United States.

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Cite Cut in Nuclear Programs

Experts Boost World Oil Needs Estimates

By Jack Aboaf

PARIS, Oct. 4 (AP-DJ).—Experts of the International Energy Agency have revised upward previous estimates of 1985 world oil requirements, mainly due to the slowdown of nuclear energy programs resulting from growing opposition by environmentalists in many countries.

Current estimates place world oil demand in 1985 from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries at 42 million barrels daily, up from 40 million initially predicted and up from 31 million at present, according to IEA executive director Ulf Lantzke.

This demand can be met if OPEC members produce at maximum capacity, estimated at 44 million barrels daily by then, he said.

Mr. Lantzke pointed out, however, that the IEA figures were conservative, noting that other estimates have placed 1985 demand at up to 54 million barrels daily.

"All evidence shows that we are still confronted by a serious risk of an energy crisis in the 1980s... beyond 1985 prospects are even bleaker," he said.

Mr. Lantzke, who was talking to reporters on the eve of tomorrow's IEA ministerial meeting in Paris, said that oil demand by the 19-member-nation group in 1985 is estimated at between 31 and 32 million barrels daily, up from 22 million currently.

The IEA was set up in November, 1974, fololwing the 1973 oil crisis. Its members include all major industrialized nations except France.

In reply to questions, Mr. Lantzke said there is no oil glut at present but rather "a slight over-supply" of between 2 and 3 million barrels daily, adding, however, "We shouldn't be complacent (because of the over-supply). it's a dangerous attitude."

Energy ministers from the 19 IEA countries are expected to establish oil import objectives for the group for the mid-1980s and beyond. They will also try to define principles for national energy policies designed to achieve the objectives, as well as a "tough" review process for their implementation, he said.

Also on the agenda of the two-day meeting is the question of international cooperation, especially with OPEC members.

Mr. Lantzke regretted the absence of official contact between the IEA and OPEC. "We are open for talks with OPEC but haven't had any encouraging responses so far," he said, adding, however, that there were "friendly and informal" personal contacts between members of the two organizations.

The IEA executive director expressed the hope that ministers will recognize the nature of the crisis and take important decisions to strengthen and coordinate efforts at both national and international level aimed at improving the supply-demand balance.

In reply to questions, Mr. Lantzke said that the nuclear programs of the 24-nation members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development have been revised downward to 250,000 megawatts from 340,000 initially planned.

"If there is any further slowdown in nuclear programs we would be in a very difficult situation," he added.

Dollar Strengthens Slightly After Japan Bank Intervenes

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP-DJ).—The dollar stabilized against European currencies and the yen today after declining steeply yesterday.

Dealers said the dollar still seemed to be in a downtrend but that there were several factors leading to a pause in the decline. First of all, the Bank of Japan again intervened heavily to support the dollar in Tokyo, and the resulting firmness of the dollar against the yen set the tone for trading in deutsche marks and other currencies.

In Tokyo, dealers estimated that the Bank of Japan absorbed about $80 million, bringing its total intervention over a two-day period to about $230 million.

As a result, the dollar closed in Tokyo at 260.97 yen. In subsequent European trading it slipped to 260.80 yen, which represented a gain from the late European level yesterday of 260.62.

Aside from profit-taking on yesterday's steep rise of European currencies and the yen, the dollar was also helped by a rise in short-term dollar interest rates. At midday, three-month Eurodollar rates were quoted at 7.38 per cent, compared with 7.06 per cent yesterday.

However, as the day wore on Eurodollar rates eased somewhat so that the three-month interbank deposit rate finished at 7.25 per cent. This slight easing of interest rates late in the day blunted the dollar's recovery, dealers said.

Nevertheless, the dollar finished at 2.2978 deutsche marks, up from 2.2915. However, the U.S. currency was marginally lower against the Swiss franc at 2.3347 (another record end-of-day low) compared with 2.3357 yesterday.

Sterling eased marginally to $1.7557 from $1.7560 but it advanced to 4.0342 marks from 4.0239. Thus, overall, sterling was quite firm.

In trading for other currencies, the dollar moved up to 4.8865 French francs from 4.86 and also gained against the Benelux currencies and lira.

Philippines Signs Pact With Banks On Credit Terms

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP-DJ).—The Philippines central bank has signed agreements with more than 100 international banks changing key aspects of its standby credit arrangements.

Terms of the agreement call for a 54-per-cent reduction in the amount of standby credit available, to $525 million from $1.15 billion, according to Philippine central bank officials and executives of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., which has been a leading lender to the Philippines. This will mean a saving for the central bank of about $2.7 million a year in commitment fees, Gabriel Singson, deputy governor and general counsel, said.

The banks also agreed to reduce the overall interest rate on any funds drawn down by the central bank from the standby credits. The new rate is 1.375 percentage points above the London interbank offered rate, Mr. Singson said. Previously, the rate on $450 million of standby credits was 1.75 percentage points above the London rate, while the rate on the balance was 1.375 percentage points above, he added.

The agreement also calls for a two-year extension in the length of time that the standby credits can be used, and a conversion in the nature of the standby credits arranged in 1976 from term-loan facilities to revolving credits.

U.S. Expert Sees Higher Loan Rate

LONDON, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—Manufacturers Hanover Trust senior economist William Schwarz said today he expects U.S. commercial bank prime lending rates to rise by 1/4 per cent before the end of this year from 7 1/4 per cent now and reach 7 3/4 to 8 per cent by the end of 1978.

The bank vice-president told reporters here during a European tour he is confident capital flows, both short and long-term, into the United States should be substantial before long, encouraged by the country's relative political and economic stability and unit labor cost considerations.

Mr. Schwarz said that despite some uncertainties most U.S. economic indicators are favorable. He expected real GNP growth to average 4.5 per cent in 1978, almost matching this year's 5-per-cent projected growth and higher than most OECD countries' expected expansion.

U.S. unemployment should fall to average 6.5 per cent by the end of 1978 from about 7 per cent this year, he said.

Cash Reserves Of U.K. Rise To a Record

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP-DJ).—British currency reserves rose $2.319 billion in September to a record high of $17.171 billion, the Treasury announced today.

Britain's reserves are now more than three times higher than they were on Sept. 30, 1976, when they stood at $5.158 billion.

The rise last month was partly due to a drawing of $400 million on a $1.5-billion Euroloan arranged earlier this year. There were net accruals of foreign currency borrowings by the public sector of $151 million.

The September rise in reserves was the second largest monthly gain recorded, being exceeded only by the rise of $3.067 billion in January of this year.

The rise in reserves was larger than most economic analysts had been predicting and was a further indication of the amount of foreign money being invested in Britain.

Orders Decline In W. Germany

FRANKFURT, Oct. 4 (AP-DJ).—The order inflow to West German machine manufacturers fell 3 per cent in August from July, largely due to an 11-per-cent drop in foreign orders, the Association of West German Machine Makers said today.

Orders fell a real 22 per cent from August, 1976. The group noted that a 37-per-cent decline in foreign orders from the year-earlier month was a partial cause of the drop and was the result of uncommonly large foreign orders in August, 1976.

Domestic orders rose 6 per cent in August from the previous month.

U.K. Bankruptcy Record

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP-DJ).—During 1976 a total of 2,511 court orders were made in England and Wales for compulsory liquidation of bankrupt companies, a record this century and up from 2,287 in 1975, which was the previous record, the government reported.

EEC Industrial Output Rises 2.9% Over Year

BRUSSELS, Oct. 4 (AP-DJ).—The seasonally adjusted Common market production index for July was up 0.25 per cent from June and rose 2.9 per cent from a year earlier on the basis of preliminary figures of Eurostat, the EEC statistics office, released today.

The July index, based on the 1970 average, stood at 117.3 compared with 117.5 in June and 114.4 in July, 1976.

Adjusted to the number of days worked in a month, the July index was at preliminary 106, down 12 per cent from 120.5 in June but up 2.8 per cent from 103.1 in July, 1976.

Sony Raises Dividend

TOKYO, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—Sony Corp. declared a final dividend of 15 yen, thus paying out an annual rate of 25 yen for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31 compared with 20 yen in the previous fiscal year.

Prime Rate Rise Kills Wall Street Rally

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (IHT).—A prime rate increase today by a major West Coast bank, reported late in the session, frustrated a stock market attempt to recover from earlier profit-taking, sending prices sharply lower in active trading.

The market, which was also strained by announcements from Detroit that auto sales slowed in late September, accelerated its decline after the San Francisco-based Wells Fargo Bank said it raised its prime rate to 7 1/2 per cent from 7 1/4 per cent.

Analysts noted, however, that another increase in the prime did not come as a total surprise in view of the steady rise in other short-term interest rates and efforts by the Federal Reserve to bring money supply growth under better control.

But the analysts said the prime rate increase gave investors an excuse to sell in the absence of any constructive news.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 9.88 points to 842.86 after gaining a total of 17.24 points over the prior three sessions. Declining issues outnumbered gainers by about 790 to about 605.

Volume totaled 20.85 million shares, up from 19.46 million yesterday.

A slowdown in car sales by U.S. auto markers helped pressure the list, analysts said. General Motors, for example, which closed down 5/8 at 70, reported a 6.8 per cent decline in its auto sales during the Sept. 21 to 30 period compared with the year-ago period, although sales for the month were up 4.5 per cent.

Another factor weighing on the market, according to the analysts, was an appeals court suggestion yesterday that American Telephone & Telegraph might not be entitled to its long-distance monopoly. AT & T, the most widely held stock, fell 1 1/4 to 62.

Ford Motor, which reported only a slight increase in late September car sales, was down 5/8 at 45 1/2 while Chrysler was unchanged at 16 3/8 even though its sales dropped 19 per cent.

Another heavy loser was Teledyne, down 1 3/4 at 50 1/2, after the company said it is being investigated by the Securities and Exchange Commission for allegedly having failed to comply with certain regulations.

Also giving up ground were IBM, down 3 1/2 at 259 and Du Pont, 1 1/2 to 110. American Medicorp, which is fighting a takeover by Humana, declined 1 3/8 to 12 1/4 and Humana was unchanged at 21 1/8.

Savin Business Machines gained 1 to 34 and Nashua was up 3/4 at 20 5/8. Both stocks had been heavy losers since it was disclosed last week that Savin's licensing deal with a Japanese copier maker, Ricoh Ltd., may come to an end. Nashua also sells Ricoh products under an agreement with Ricoh.

Ford Cuts Prices On Small Autos

DETROIT, Oct. 4 (AP).—Partly to meet Japanese competition, Ford Motor Co. says it is reducing small-car prices by as much as 5.7 per cent from comparably equipped 1977 models in most areas of the United States.

Motorists who have already bought 1978 models of the down-priced cars will get rebates, Ford said. The automaker said the reductions will apply to the Ford Pinto, Mercury Bobcat and Ford Mustang II.

The automaker said the reductions will be undertaken by adding standard equipment to the 1978 base cars and pricing them below what the 1977 sticker would have been with those options added.



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Moët-Hennessy

The Annual Meeting of shareholders took place in Paris on the 27th September under the Chairmanship of M. Frédéric CHANDON de BRIAILLES to approve the accounts and income statement for the year to June 30, 1977.

The Meeting approved a net dividend payment of F.Fr. 8.40 per share to which should be added a tax credit (avoir fiscal) of F.Fr 4.20, making a total dividend of F.Fr. 12.60. This dividend, an increase of about 6.5%, is in line with Government recommendations and will be payable with effect from October 10 on coupon No. 28.

The General Meeting also ratified the appointment of M. Ghislain de VOGUE as a Director following the sad death of M. Robert-Jean de VOGUE, and has also approved the reappointment of M. Jean-Rémy CHANDON-MOET as a Director for a period of six years.

An Extraordinary General Meeting, convened following the A.G.M., approved a resolution to change the year end. whereby from January 1st, 1978, the accounts will report a calendar year, namely January 1st to December 31st. For the transition period there will be an exceptional audit for the six months—July 1st to December 31st, 1977.

The Meeting also approved authorization for the Board to proceed with an issue of convertible bonds to a maximum of F.Fr. 160 million prior to September 30, 1978.

We are pleased to announce that

TERENCE F. MAHONY

has been elected
a First Vice President
and has been appointed
Co-Manager of our Geneva office

White, Weld & Co.
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announces the opening of its

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Old Broad Street
London EC 2 – England

Tel: 01-588 4322/3
Telex: 8813438 (SA

Dr. Khalil Ismail is responsible for this office.

Bank
[illegible] Telex: Saudibk 630340 F
Saudint 630220 F

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 4

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
[illegible]	[illegible]	ACF 2	10	121	34½	34	34	— ½
[illegible]	[illegible]	AMF 1.24	9	83	17⅞	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	APL 1	6	15	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
[illegible]	26¼	ARA 1.45	10	82	38⅛	38¾	38¾	
[illegible]	17¼	ASA .80		156	22⅛	21⅞	22	
[illegible]	9⅛	ATO .40	5	343	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
57¼	39⅞	AbbtLb 1.20	14	243	u53	51½	51½	— 1
13⅛	9⅛	AcmeC .60	18	5	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	2⅛	AdmDg .04	5	39	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	11⅛	AdmEx 1.15e		19	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
5	3⅛	AdmMl .15e		3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅜	9⅜	Addrsg .10e		134	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	— ½
39⅞	28⅛	AetnaLf 1.60	6	375	36⅜	35⅜	35⅝	— ½
56¼	44⅝	AetnaLf pf 2		2	54	54	54	
21½	15⅛	Ahmans .80	5	31	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Alleen	55	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25⅞	21	AirPrd .40	10	202	24⅜	23⅞	24	
19⅞	14¼	Akzona 1.20	44	17	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
116½	112	AlaP pf 11		z30	113¼	113¼	113¼	+ ¾
106	93	AlaP pf 9.44		z50	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	+ ⅝
22	15	Alaskin .66	8	89	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
20⅛	15¼	Albany .80	5	7	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
8½	6	Alberto .36	14	11	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
27⅛	19⅜	Albertsn .80	10	48	u27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
29½	22⅛	AlcanAl 1.40	8	165	24⅝	24¼	24¼	
23⅞	18⅛	AlcoStd .96	5	21	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
24	16¼	AlconLb .32	16	176	23⅞	23½	23½	+ ⅜
8½	5⅜	Alexdr .40	7	87	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	11⅜	AllgCp .60a	6	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
25⅛	16¼	AllgLd 1.28	9	17	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅜
43⅛	36¼	AllgLd pf 3		6	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	+ ⅛
22⅜	19⅜	AllgPw 1.68	9	220	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	— ⅛
18	12⅜	AllenGp .70	7	18	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
26⅜	20	Allergan .40	11	20	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
51⅜	33⅜	AlldCh 1.80	9	101	44⅜	43½	43½	— ⅞
14⅜	12⅛	AlldMnt .72	7	36	12⅛	d11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	10	AlldPd .60e		7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	19⅜	AlldStr 1.10	7	317	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅜
56½	53½	AlldStr pf 4		z190	54	54	54	— 1½
4⅛	2⅜	AlldSup		7	3	3	3	— ⅛
33⅜	23½	AllisCh 1.10	5	570	27⅛	25¼	26⅜	— ⅛
11⅜	8⅜	AlrtAut .60b	5	27	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
19	12⅜	AlphPrt .72	3	4	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
59½	40⅞	Alcoa 1.80	8	649	44⅝	43¼	43⅜	— 1⅛
36⅜	24	AmlSug 2	8	3	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	
59⅜	36⅞	Amax 1.75	10	180	39¾	38⅞	39	— ⅞
141	95	Amax pf5.25		5	99	97	97	— 1
59⅜	42⅜	Amax pf 3		22	45¼	44⅝	45¼	+ ⅛
32⅛	21⅜	AMBAC 1.30	9	111	u32¼	32	32	+ ⅛
14	10⅜	Amcord .80	7	23	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
24⅞	17⅜	Amrce 1.20	6	8	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
37⅜	29½	AHess .80b	6	349	31⅞	31¼	31⅞	
82	66½	AHes pf 3.50		86	71¼	71¼	71¼	
24	16	AAirFilt .64	8	68	17⅝	17	17	
14¾	9	AmAir	4	335	9¾	9⅛	9¼	
5	2¾	AmAir wt		81	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
22¼	20⅞	AAir pf 2.18		20	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
17¾	13¼	ABaker 1.20	6	22	17¾	17	17¼	+ ¼
48½	43	ABrnds 3.04	9	146	44¼	43⅝	44¼	— ⅛
47⅛	37	ABdcst 1	9	663	40⅝	39½	39½	— ½
14⅛	10⅛	ABldM .50	7	4	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
41⅜	37⅜	AmCan 2.50	7	99	39⅞	39	39⅛	
24⅛	22¼	ACan pf 1.75		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1¾	ACentry		28	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
13⅜	7⅜	AmDist		7	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
27⅝	23¾	ADT .95	11	12	26⅞	26⅝	26¾	+ ⅛
8½	6⅜	ADualVt		3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
14½	13¾	ADul pf .84a		11	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
25½	23	AElPw 2.06	9	442	24⅝	24¼	24¼	
41⅜	25	AmExp 1.40	11	812	38	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅞
15¼	12⅜	AFamily .50	6	46	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
4⅛	2⅜	AmFnSys	5	96	u 4½	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
14½	10½	AFnSy pf		z1210	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
25⅜	23½	AGIBd 1.96e		43	24½	24¼	24½	+ ¼
19	16½	AGnCv 1.32		12	17½	17¼	17¼	
21¾	17¾	AGenIns .68	6	188	20⅞	20¼	20⅜	— ½
30	25⅝	AGIn pf 1.80		107	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅜
10¼	9	AHeritLf .36	7	3	9	9	9	— ⅛
26⅝	16¾	AmHoist 1	5	39	18⅛	17⅝	17¾	— ⅜
32½	24⅝	AHome 1.20	15	868	28⅝	28	28⅛	— ½
31	22	AmHosp .56	13	405	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
5⅞	4⅛	AmInvst .24	7	1	5	5	5	
17¼	10⅛	AMI .48	9	142	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅜
15	8	AMedcp .50b	7	x1232	14¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅞
5½	3⅜	AmMotrs	6	222	4⅛	3⅞	4	
47½	40	ANatR 2.80	8	120	45⅝	45¼	45⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	10⅜	AShip .60a	8	72	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	+ ¼
36⅛	25⅜	AStanc 1.70	9	59	35⅞	35½	35½	— ⅜
96⅜	73⅜	A Std pf 4.75		20	96	95⅝	95⅝	— ⅛
11	6¾	ASetril .30	14	195	8½	7⅞	7⅞	— ½
36⅜	28½	AmStrs 2.10	6	119	30⅞	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅜
65⅜	60⅛	ATT 4.20	9	2405	63⅜	62	62⅛	— 1⅛
68⅜	64¼	ATT pf 4		33	66	65	65	— 1⅜
51¾	48⅜	ATT pf 3.64		112	50⅝	50½	50⅝	
52¾	49¼	ATT pf 3.74		112	51⅜	51⅛	51⅜	+ ⅛
13⅞	11⅜	AWatWk .76	5	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
14⅛	13⅜	AWat pf 1.25		z1150	14⅛	14	14	
19⅛	15	Ameron 1	6	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
12½	9⅜	AmesD .40	4	27	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ¼
35	27	Ametk 1.40	10	81	31¾	31½	31½	
17¼	14⅜	Amfac 1	11	54	15¾	15½	15½	+ ¼
18⅜	11½	AMIC .10	5	49	14	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
30⅜	24¼	AMPInc .48	16	187	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	— ¼
13½	10	Ampco .60	7	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
11¼	7⅜	Ampex	11	327	10⅛	9⅞	10	
2⅜	1½	AmrepCp		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
26⅜	19⅛	Amstar 1.35	7	20	20⅞	20½	20½	+ ⅛
8⅜	7⅜	Amst pf .68		5	8	8	8	
59⅜	44	Amsted 2.20	9	1078	55	54⅛	54½	— ⅜
9⅜	5⅜	Amfel .44	9	62	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
32⅜	26½	AnchrH 1.50	7	15	27½	27¼	27¼	— ¼
26¼	19¾	AndClay 1	8	31	22¾	22½	22½	+ ¼
7½	5⅜	Angelica .24	7	22	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
9¼	6½	Anixter .24	7	7	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
28¼	16¼	Apache .70	12	90	23⅛	22	22	— 1⅛
50¼	32¾	ApcoOil	10	59	47⅝	47¼	47¼	+ ⅛
2⅛	1¼	ApecoCp		9	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
19⅜	10½	ApldDig	13	166	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
44½	23⅜	ApldDig pf l		20	33	32	32	— 1
4⅛	2	ApplMg	43	17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17¼	13¼	ArcataN .68	7	27	15⅝	15½	15½	
21⅜	15¼	ArchrD .20b	10	173	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
6¾	3½	ArcticEnt	12	98	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
4⅛	2⅜	Aristar	30	170	u 5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
21¼	18⅛	ArizPSv 1.48	7	108	20½	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
120	112½	ArizP pf 10.70		z120	118	117⅞	118	+ 1
12	8⅜	ArkBest .52b	5	11	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
35½	28⅜	ArkLGs 1.80	10	229	35¼	34⅞	35¼	+ ⅜
4⅜	2½	ArlenRty		9	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
8¼	4⅜	Armada	6	20	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
32⅜	22⅜	Armco 1.80	9	388	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞	+ ¼
30⅜	26⅜	Arm pf 2.10		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
56½	51½	Armr pf 4.75		z170	54	54	54	
27⅜	17½	ArmstCk 1	10	53	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅜
34⅜	21	ArmRu 1.20	3	33	26⅛	25⅞	26	— ⅜
22⅜	17¼	AroCorp 1b	7	5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
19½	14⅜	Arvin .80	4	111	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
31⅞	26½	Arvin pf 2		54	30⅛	30	30	— ⅛
23⅜	15	Asarco .80	9	209	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
37⅜	29	AshlOil 1.90	6	86	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
33⅜	24	AsdDG 1.50	9	324	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
16⅜	13	Athlone .80	5	88	13⅛	13¼	13¼	
3⅛	1⅞	AtlcoMtg		17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
24⅜	21⅜	AtCyEl 1.62	9	61	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ½
61⅞	50	AtlRich 2	10	544	54	52½	52¾	— ⅝
207	171½	AtlRc pf 3		1	180¼	180¼	180¼	+ 6¼
53½	49	AtlRc pf3.75		z20	50	50	50	+ 1
74⅜	61	AtlRc pf2.80		147	65½	64¼	64⅝	— ⅜
29½	17⅛	AtlasCp	8	56	18⅛	18	18	
30½	21½	AutoDta .40	16	126	26	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅛
10⅜	7⅜	Autmtn .40	7	33	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
18½	13	AvcoCp	3	148	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
1⅛	¼	AvcoCp wt		42	9-32	¼	9-32	+1-32
49⅞	41½	Avco pf 3.20		1	46¼	46¼	46¼	
54⅜	49¼	Avco pf 4.30		16	50	50	50	
25½	16⅜	Avery .44	11	83	17⅝	17¼	17½	+ ¼
20⅜	15¾	Avnet .70	6	234	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
52⅛	43½	Avon 2.20	16	425	47½	47	47	— ⅜

B

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
2¾	1⅜	BT Mtg		17	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
60⅜	28¼	BabkW 1.50a	13	231	57	56⅝	56⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	5½	Bache .40	10	149	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
13½	9⅜	BakerIn .36	7	52	10	9⅜	9⅞	
52½	42½	BakrIntl .64	12	22	47½	47	47¼	— ¼
16½	13	BaldDH .80	5	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
21⅛	16½	BallCp 1	7	15	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
29⅜	17⅜	BallyMf .10	15	124	20¼	20	20⅛	
23½	24¾	BaltGE 2.16	10	52	27⅝	27¼	27¼	
61	52⅜	Balt pfB 4.50		z20	55¼	55¼	55¼	+ ¼
26	15⅛	BanCal .60	14	81	18¾	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
18¼	11¼	Bandag .40	9	225	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
22	11⅛	BangPnt .50	4	26	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	
38	21½	BanP pf 2		23	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
38	32	BnkNY 2.32	6	11	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	13¾	BkofVa .88	11	24	14⅛	14	14	— ¼
30⅜	22½	BankAm .94	10	459	24⅝	24⅜	24¾	

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
42	35¼	BankTr 3	8	44	37⅝	37	37¼	— ⅛
29⅞	27⅝	BnkT pf 2.50		18	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
39⅞	31⅜	Barber 1.60	17	28	32½	32⅜	32⅛	— ¼
14⅞	10⅛	BarcCR .28	10	87	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
17⅞	16¼	BarnsGp .90	7	12	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
19⅜	14⅜	BasicInc 1	6	66	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅝
42	26⅜	BatesMf .80	23	35	21¾	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
39⅞	29⅛	BauschL 1	9	99	35⅜	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅛
40⅞	28⅛	BaxtTrv .20	17	459	36⅞	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅝
3⅛	1⅜	BayCoP		7	3	3	3	
22⅜	21	BayStG 1.56	6	5	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
6	4⅜	BaykCig	24	23	18	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞ + ⅛
32⅜	25¼	Bearing .60	10	16	28⅞	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
28⅞	22⅝	BeatFds .96	11	842	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅜
129	121¼	BeatFd pf 4		1	125	125	125	+ 1
31	22¼	Beckmn .32	15	108	30	29	29¼	+ 1⅛
34⅞	25½	BecInD .60	13	420	33½	29⅛	30¼	— ⅛
31¼	19⅞	BeechA 1	9	135	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅝
9⅝	5⅛	Beker		12	6	6	6	
34⅜	23⅜	BelcoP 1	6	68	30⅞	30	30	
26¼	20⅛	Belden 1.32	7	10	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
8½	6⅜	BeldnH .35b	8	3	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
23	17¾	BellHow .84	20	29	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
6¼	4⅜	BellInd .08a	5	22	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
53⅝	45⅛	BellCd 4.08	9	24	49⅞	49⅝	47⅝	
25½	19¼	Bemis 1.20	6	4	20	19⅞	19⅞	
47	35	Bendix 2	7	58	38	37⅝	38	+ ⅜
27	21	BenfCp 1.60	7	129	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
65⅝	47⅝	Benef pf 4.30		58	51⅞	51⅛	51⅛	+ ⅛
117	94	Benef pf 5.50		z70	101	100½	100½	+ ⅞
30	27½	Benef pf 2.50		z880	29	28½	28½	— ½
3⅜	1½	BengtB .03e	15	81	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
6¼	3½	BerkeyP	10	25	3½	3⅜	3½	
29	17⅛	BestPd .04e	10	204	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
40⅝	18⅝	BethStl 1	9	1143	20¼	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
34⅝	27⅝	BigThr .40b	15	13	32⅜	32	32⅛	— ½
20⅝	15⅛	BlackDr .48	14	553	16½	16	16	— ½
19½	11⅛	BlairJn 1	5	32	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
21⅛	15	BlissL 1b	7	7	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	+ ¼
23⅛	18	BlockH 1.25	17	251	u23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
31⅜	20	BlueB 1.20	4	193	22⅜	22	22⅛	— ⅜
6⅞	4⅜	Bluebrd .20	5	14	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
5⅛	3	BobbieBr		35	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
29⅞	23¼	Boeing 1	7	1217	24¼	22⅞	23⅛	— ⅞
33⅜	24⅝	BoiseC 1.10	7	1172	26⅛	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅜
28	19⅜	BkMnth 1.20	11	1	27	27	27	
35⅞	31¼	Borden 1.56	8	113	33¼	33	33	+ ⅛
32⅞	25¼	BorgW 1.80	6	86	28⅛	27⅞	28	— ⅛
5	2⅜	Bormans	6	7	4	4	4	
28⅛	25⅜	BosEd 2.44	12	35	26⅜	26½	26⅜	+ ⅛
13½	12	BosE pr 1.17		59	12⅜	12½	12⅜	— ⅛
16⅜	14⅞	BosE pr 1.46		12	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	8⅞	Braniff .30	6	242	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
41⅜	28¼	BraunC .60	6	26	29⅛	d28½	28½	— ½
33⅛	23½	BrigSt .92a	11	95	27⅜	26½	26⅝	— ⅝
35⅝	28⅜	BristM 1.10	14	433	u35½	35⅜	35¼	+ ⅛
44	37¾	BristM pf 2		1	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ¼
16¼	13⅝	BritPet .33e	13	145	16⅛	16	16	
35⅞	26⅝	BrkwGl 1.40	6	15	28⅜	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
22⅛	19½	BkyUG 1.80	7	x38	20⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
29¼	26	BkUG pf2.47		7	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
18½	8⅜	BwnShp .30	10	15	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	6	Brown .30	7	x4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
23½	19¼	BwnGp 1.40	7	9	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	+ ⅛
11	7½	BwnFer .48	9	185	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
17⅜	11⅝	Brnswk .60	6	230	12⅝	12½	12½	
27¼	18½	BrushW 1	6	53	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅜
27⅜	18⅜	BucyEr .64	10	571	20	19⅜	19⅞	— ⅛
23	18½	BuddCo 1.60	4	107	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
6⅞	5⅝	BudCa pf .60		3	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
11⅜	8⅛	Budget .24b	6	8	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
41¼	25⅛	BuffFo 1.40a	8	12	35½	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
8⅛	4⅛	Bulova		110	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
13	11¼	BundyCp .88	6	3	12	12	12	
23¼	23⅛	BunkHill 1.85		7	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	8	BunkRa	8	40	11	10⅞	11	
20⅜	15⅜	BnkR pf 1.50		1	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
30	22⅛	BurlInd 1.40	7	98	23⅜	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
53	41	BurlNo 1.60	6	82	43⅝	43½	43½	
2	7⅜	BrlNo pf .55		7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
51⅛	45⅛	BrlNo pf2.85		17	48⅝	48½	48½	+ ⅛
28½	16⅞	Burndy .66	11	34	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
91⅜	54½	Burrghs 1	14	473	70¼	69⅞	69	— 1⅛
23½	14⅝	Buttes .16e	5	229	15⅞	15	15½	+ ⅜

C

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
62¼	52½	CBS 2	8	458	52⅝	d51⅞	51⅞	— ¼
9½	3⅞	CCI	7	433	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
6⅞	6⅜	CCI wi		69	u 7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4½	CI Rty	143	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
40½	31⅜	CIT 2.40	8	214	33⅜	32⅞	33⅛	
5½	3⅞	CLC .24	6	28	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅝	9⅝	CMI Inv	6	98	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
9¼	6½	CNA Fn	7	85	7	6⅞	7	
16	13¼	CNA pf 1.10		32	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
13⅛	12	CNAI 1.08a		20	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ¼
55¼	44½	CPC 2.50	10	59	54½	54¼	54¼	— ⅛
21½	15	CTS .70	6	6	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
49⅛	37¼	CabotC 1.60	5	31	39⅝	39	39	
5⅜	3¾	Cadence	5	2	4	4	4	
9⅝	4	Caesars	8	89	8⅛	7⅞	8	
23½	16	CalPUt 1.64	9	17	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
18	12¼	Callhn .35b	28	79	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
2⅛	1½	CamerB	4	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
31½	23	CmpRL .60a	28	185	31⅛	30½	30⅞	— ⅛
39⅝	34⅜	CamSp 1.48	11	x180	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜	+ ⅜
24¼	20⅜	CampT .88	7	100	21⅜	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
18½	15⅝	CdrPac .93e	5	76	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
9¼	6	CanalR .64	32	23	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
57	44¼	CapCitis .20	9	309	48⅛	47½	47½	— ½
25	19½	CapHold .60	10	151	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
43⅝	32	Carbor 1.34	8	69	35¼	34¼	34⅞	— ⅛
78½	62½	CaroCO 5		z30	65	65	65	— ⅛
6½	5⅝	CaroFrg .20	6	26	u 6⅜	6½	6⅜	+ ⅛
25⅜	21½	CaroPw 1.72	8	205	23	22⅜	22⅞	— ⅛
31	29	CarP pf 2.67		18	30⅛	30	30⅛	— ⅛
20	17⅜	CarTec 1.28	6	165	19⅛	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
22¼	13⅜	CarrCp .80	7	132	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	
35½	29	Carr pf 2.25		z10	34½	34½	34½	
15	12⅛	CarrGn .98e		10	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	— ¼
22	16⅛	CartHaw .90	9	451	19⅛	18⅞	19	
35	32	CartHw pf 2		1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
8	6¼	CartWall .40	8	58	7½	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
10⅛	8	CascNG .50r	8	21	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
16½	14½	CastlCk .80b	7	102	16	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
59½	45⅝	CatrpTr 1.50	12	917	55½	55	55⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	11⅜	CecoCp .72	24	4	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
53	40⅛	Celanse 2.80	12	52	44⅞	43¾	43⅞	— ⅞
54	51	Celan pf 4.50		4	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+ ⅛
5	2	Cenco		377	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
16	10½	Centex .16	18	135	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅛
17⅜	14⅜	CenSoW 1.26	9	564	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
22½	19⅛	CenHud 1.88	8	9	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
19⅜	17⅝	CenlLt 1.60	10	61	13⅜	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
32¼	29½	CnlLt pf 2.87		z358	31	30½	30½	— ½
30½	28⅛	CnlLt pf 2.62		z680	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ 1
16⅛	14¼	CenlPS 1.28	10	68	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
29⅛	23⅜	CenLa 1.40	9	16	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ¼
17⅛	15⅛	CeMPw 1.40	9	45	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
15⅜	12¼	CenSoya .70	9	30	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
27⅛	23⅝	CenTel 1.50	10	455	25⅛	25⅜	25⅞	
24⅜	21¾	CentrDat n 1	11	34	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ½
23¼	19⅝	Crt-teed .70	9	18	25½	25¼	25⅜	
30½	25⅛	CessAir 1.20	7	136	29⅝	29⅛	29½	+ ⅜
27⅜	18	Chmpln 1.10	6	117	18⅞	18	18⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	18¼	Cnml pf 1.20		97	19⅜	19¼	19⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	9⅛	ChamSp .48	9	34	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
5	3⅜	ChartCo .15	6	33	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
32¼	4	ChrtNY 2.12	6	120	28¼	d27⅜	28	— ⅞
10	8¼	ChasFd .70e		40	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	
34⅜	29⅛	ChasM 2.20	8	601	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Chase1		17	2	2	2	
7¼	5⅜	Chelsea .40	11	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
50½	28	Chemin 1.50	27	207	48	47⅝	47⅝	— ¼
47⅛	40	ChmNY 3	6	52	43⅛	42½	42½	— ½
25¼	24¾	ChNY pf1.87		21	25⅛	25	25	— ¼
26⅞	20½	ChesePn .84	13	176	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
43¼	33½	Cl essie 2.32	7	95	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	— ¼
64	51¾	Ch Bri 1.80	8	8	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	
10⅜	6¼	ChiMlw		25	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
16½	11⅜	ChiMlw pt		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
20⅜	21½	ChiPneT 2	21	30	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅜
6⅜	3⅛	ChkFull		29	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	
10	4⅛	ChrisCft	7	432	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
25⅝	12½	ChrCft pf1.40		21	25	23	23	— 1⅜
17¾	14½	Chromal 1	6	18	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
75	63⅜	Chroma pt 5		2	63¾	63¾	63¾	
22	14⅜	Chrysler 1	3	551	16½	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
33⅞	22⅛	ChurCh .60	10	58	u31	30⅜	30⅞	
29	23¼	CinBell 1.92	9	16	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	+ ¼
25⅞	20⅜	CinnGE 1.84	8	63	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
93	87¾	CinG pf 7.44		z5050	92⅞	90½	90½	
41½	34¼	CinMil 1.40	9	42	39⅜	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅜
24	23⅞	Citicrp 1.05	8	845	25¼	24½	24⅝	— ⅜
63	50⅛	CitiesSv 3	6	95	53⅞	53¼	52⅞	— ⅜
16⅛	12¼	CityInv .80	6	175	13⅛	13	13⅛	
28¼	24	CityIn pf 2		12	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
12⅛	11⅛	Cityh pf 1.10		43	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
47	[illegible]	ClarkE 1.80	6	374	33⅜	32⅞	33¼	+ ⅛
19⅞	13½	ClarkOil .50	5	21	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
71	53⅝	ClvClf 1.60a	5	22	54	53½	53⅞	— ⅛
35½	27	ClevEl 2.64	8	91	32⅛	33⅛	33⅞	+ ⅛
92½	85⅜	ClvEl pf 7.40		100	91⅞	91⅝	91⅞	+ 1⅝
95	87	ClvEl pf 7.56		z20	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	— ⅛
123⅛	123⅛	ClvEl pf 2		z10	129	129	129	
14⅞	9⅛	Clevepk .60	5	15	13	9⅞	13	+ ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	Clorox .60	9	254	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—
11⅛	8⅝	CluetPea .50	5	83	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—
13⅜	11⅛	Cluett pf		5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+
24⅛	13⅛	CsStGs .50	7	935	21⅜	20⅞	21¼	+
21	21⅛	CstSG pf1.83		18	27⅛	27	27⅛	
25	17⅛	CstSG pf1.19		14	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	—
9⅞	7⅛	CocaBtl .43a	11	93	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
47⅛	35⅜	CocaCol 1.54	15	659	42⅝	37⅝	39⅜	—
37⅛	[illegible]	ColdwBk .77	6	13	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—
12⅞	9⅛	ColeNat .63	6	11	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	+
[illegible]	5⅛	Coleco	9	85	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	—
27⅛	22⅛	ColgPal 1	12	1243	24⅞	24	24	—
53	43	ColgP pf3.50		z110	51½	51	51⅛	+ 1½
15	12	CollAik .64		6	10⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
13⅜	7⅛	CollinF .24	5	95	10⅛	10	10⅛	
31⅛	24⅛	ColPenn 1	11	124	u34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	—
24⅛	9	ColnSt 1.45	7	37	20	19⅛	19⅛	+
57⅛	4	ColInd 2.53	4	243	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+
84	59⅛	Col pf 4.25		1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	+
32⅛	23	ColGas 2.24	8	135	30⅛	30	30⅛	+
64	51	ColGs pf5.62		10	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	
62⅛	53	ColGs pf3.49		1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	+
13⅛	7⅛	ColuPict	5	952	17⅛	17	17	—
28⅛	25	ColSOh 2.32	8	424	27⅛	27	27⅛	—
115	113	CSO pf 10.52		z50	114⅛	114	114	—
23⅛	23⅛	CoSO pf 2.42		6	23⅛	23	23⅛	+
25	19	CombC .15e	8	115	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	—
29⅛	23⅛	CmbEn 1.60	10	515	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—
22⅛	17⅛	CmbEq .10b	15	71	22	21⅛	21⅛	—
31⅛	23⅛	CmwE 2.40	10	821	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+
23	19⅛	CwE pf 1.42		5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
[illegible]	[illegible]	CwE pf 1.90		13	23⅛	23	23⅛	
23⅛	23⅛	CwE pf 2		8	24	24	24	+
103	99⅛	CwE pf 8.38		62	101	101	101	—
29⅛	27	CwE pf 2.37		12	23	27⅛	27⅛	—
[illegible]	[illegible]	CwE pf 2.87		25	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+
8⅛	3⅛	ComwOil		13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17⅛	13⅛	ComO pf1.72		12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
27⅛	23⅛	Comsat 1	9	315	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	—
42⅛	31	Compgr .28	13	13	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	—
7⅛	6⅛	CompSci	9	53	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—
17⅛	13⅛	ConAgr	5	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
25⅛	21⅛	ConeMl 1.40	5	64	25⅛	25⅛	25	
18⅛	13⅛	Congo'm .60	7	255	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
21⅛	16⅛	CornM 1.62	14	62	20⅛	20	20⅛	—
25⅛	23⅛	Conrac .80	6	21	27⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
25⅛	20⅛	ConEd 2	5	922	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+
80⅛	71⅛	ConE pf 4		2	75	74⅛	75	+ 1
55⅛	52⅛	ConE pf 5		4	55	55	55	
27	22⅛	ConFds 1.40	8	165	25⅛	24⅛	25	—
71⅛	63	ConF pf 4.50		3	67	69	69	+
71⅛	63	ConF pf 4.52		3	67	67	69	+
25⅛	21⅛	ConFrgt .90	7	214	24	23⅛	23⅛	+
47⅛	34⅛	ConNG 2.50	7	47	44⅛	44	44⅛	—
122⅛	11	CnG pf 10.95		z1200	120⅛	119⅛	120⅛	+
25⅛	23⅛	ConsPw 2.12	7	215	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—
53	47⅛	CnPw pf4.50		z583	51	50⅛	51	+
90⅛	79⅛	CnPw pf7.72		z4100	87	87	87	+
90⅛	80⅛	CnPw pf7.76		z100	85	85	85	
89⅛	80	CnPw pf7.68		z5950	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	+
27⅛	25⅛	CnPw pf2.43		30	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—
82⅛	67⅛	CnPw pf5.50		6	80	77⅛	79⅛	
102⅛	84	CnPw pf 6		1	99	99	99	—
9	6	ContAir	7	124	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—
6⅛	2⅛	ContCop		7	4	3⅛	3⅛	
59⅛	47⅛	ContlCp 3	5	135	55	54⅛	54⅛	+
[illegible]	52⅛	ClIC pfA2.50		3	61⅛	60⅛	61⅛	+
37⅛	31⅛	CntlGrp 2	8	252	34	33⅛	33⅛	+
27	23⅛	CntGp pr 2		16	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+
[illegible]	25	Contlll 1.32	7	310	27	26⅛	26⅛	—
17⅛	14⅛	ContlIP 1.23	24	37	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	ContlIRt		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
33	23⅛	Cont Oil 1.40	8	953	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	—
17⅛	14⅛	ContTel 1.15	10	308	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
25⅛	19⅛	CtlData .15	8	393	21⅛	21	21⅛	—
23	18⅛	Conwd 1.20	8	2	19	19	19	
4⅛	2⅛	CookUn .19t	12	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+
47⅛	38⅛	CoopIn 1.03	10	112	41	40⅛	40⅛	
15⅛	9⅛	CoopLab .20	12	24	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+
18⅛	13⅛	CoopTR .70	7	17	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—
17⅛	15⅛	CopT pf 1.25		4	16⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—
20⅛	17	Copelnd .63	8	11	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
4⅛	3	Cordura .20	11	36	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
71⅛	59⅛	CornG 1.52	13	125	64	63⅛	63⅛	+
19⅛	15⅛	CorrBlk .83	11	4	18	17⅛	13	+
2	1	Cousins		31	1⅛	1⅛		
15⅛	12	Cowles .72	15	210	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
33⅛	25⅛	CoxBdct .65	8	13	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—
15⅛	10⅛	Craig .40	3	53	10⅛	d10⅛	10⅛	—
35	25⅛	Crane 1.40	7	49	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—
6⅛	4⅛	CreditF .32	7	40	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+
29	24	CrockN 1.66		91	25	24⅛	24⅛	—
47⅛	41⅛	CrockN pf 3		5	42⅛	42	42	—
15⅛	13⅛	CrompK .90	6	8	15	14⅛	14⅛	
32⅛	27⅛	CrouHi 1	11	37	31⅛	31	31⅛	+
85⅛	76⅛	CroH pf 3.35		1	83	83	83	+
24⅛	19⅛	CrwnCk	8	94	u24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+
45⅛	33⅛	CrwZel 1.90	8	85	34⅛	34	34	—
64⅛	60⅛	CrnZ pr 4.20		z210	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	+
25⅛	26⅛	CrumF 1.56	7	182	32⅛	31⅛	32	+
23⅛	15⅛	Culbro 1.32	6	3	20⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
14⅛	9⅛	Culligan .48	8	45	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—
53⅛	42⅛	CumEn 1.68	4	85	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	—
9⅛	3	CunnDrg .25	11	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+
12⅛	11⅛	CurrInc 1.03	5	15	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
24	16⅛	CurtNoll .80	9	74	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+
19⅛	15⅛	CurtW .60	7	43	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+
28⅛	25⅛	CurtW A 2		2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+
23⅛	28⅛	CutlerH 1.40	8	33	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	—
28⅛	19⅛	CyclP 1.20a	5	19	20	19⅛	19⅛	+
26⅛	16⅛	Cyprus 1.40	22	137	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+

D

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
9¾	6¼	DPF	7	2	9⅝	9½	9½	
8¼	5	Damon .28	77	42	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+
14	8¼	DanRiv .64	5	71	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	—
29⅜	22	DanaCp 1.12	8	254	25½	25⅛	25⅜	+
39	30¼	DartInd 1	9	33	36½	26½	26½	—
41⅜	33¼	Dart pf 2		3	39	38⅜	38⅜	
52	34	DataGen	18	60	48½	47⅛	47⅛	— 1⅛
32½	17½	Datapnt	12	19	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛	—
19¾	15¼	Dayco .50b	4	x17	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+
77	66	Dayc pf 4.25		z50	67	67	67	+ 1
40½	29½	DaytHd 1.20	9	342	40⅛	40¼	40½	
22⅜	18½	DaytPL 1.66	9	112	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	—
88	81	DPL pf 7.37		z350	84½	84	84	+
33½	24¼	Deere 1.20	6	375	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	—
29⅝	25⅛	DelMon 1.60	6	114	26⅛	26	26⅛	+
15	13	DelmP 1.20	10	138	14	13⅞	14	+
39⅜	30	DeltaAir .70	7	632	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	—
10⅜	4¼	Deltec	18	17	10½	10⅜	10½	+
7¼	4⅛	Deltona		7	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
29¼	23	DenMf 1.24	7	5	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	—
27¼	18⅜	Dennys .60	11	453	26⅜	26½	26½	
30⅜	19⅝	Dentsply .80	11	11	19½	19⅜	19⅜	
20¼	12½	DeSoto .80	8	19	18½	17⅞	18⅛	—
18	15⅝	DetEd .45	6	128	17	16⅞	16⅞	
74⅜	63½	DetE pf 5.50		3	71	71	71	+ 1
89⅜	78	DetE pf 7.68		z6200	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	+ 2
86½	76	DetE pf 7.45		z7200	83⅝	82	82	— 1
85⅜	75	DetE pf 7.36		z100	82	82	82	+
29⅜	27½	DetE pf 2.75		14	28½	28⅛	28⅛	—
30⅜	27⅜	DE pfB 2.75		5	28½	28¼	28⅛	—
30	22⅜	Dexter 1	9	19	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	—
9¼	6½	DiGior .40	7	102	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
17¼	12¼	DialCp 1	7	12	17⅛	17	17	—
39⅜	32½	DiamInt 2.20	9	71	35⅞	35¼	35½	+
29¼	17	DiaM	9	96	26⅞	26	26⅞	+
38⅜	27½	DiamS 1.10	7	538	30⅛	29⅜	29⅜	—
34⅜	24½	Dia pfD 1.20		80	27⅛	26⅜	26⅜	—
10⅛	6⅞	DickAB .20	8	28	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+
13⅜	10⅛	Dictaph .64	8	26	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+
14⅛	10⅛	Diebold .50	17	7	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
54	36⅜	DigitalEq	7	1048	47⅞	46¾	46¾	—
72⅞	7⅜	Dillingm .52	6	95	8¼	8	8⅛	
35⅜	30	Dillon 1.20b	12	15	33¼	32⅞	33¼	—
47⅜	32½	Disney .16b	16	430	39¾	38½	38⅝	—
2	1	Divrsfdln		41	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1¾	13-16	DivrsMtg		24	1⅝	1½	1½	

Because of a malfunction in the computer, the rest of this list is from 3 p.m. prices.

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
15⅞	11	DrPepr .56	18	972	15⅜	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
58¾	42⅞	DomtM .80	15	69	56	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅜
4½	2⅜	DorLJ .14	15	43	3⅜	3	3⅛	
15	10⅝	Dorsey .50	7	11	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
47½	34⅝	Dover 1.20	11	9	43	42⅝	42⅝	
45⅞	23	Dow Ch 1.20	9	1412	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
[illegible]	29⅛	DowJn 1.16	13	8	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
33	22⅜	Dravo 1.85	9	37	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
47⅛	37⅜	Dresser .88	9	571	43⅛	42	42	— ¾
17⅛	16⅜	DrexB 1.44		13	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
13	7⅜	Dreyfs .55e	8	19	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
135	105⅛	duPont 5	11	352	112⅛	109⅞	110	— 1⅛
52⅛	47	duPnt pf3.50		1	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
64½	62⅛	duPnt pf4.50		1	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	— ⅛
23⅛	19⅝	DukeP 1.60	8	315	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
93	84	Duke pf 6.75		1	89	89	89	— 1
102⅜	92⅛	Duke pf 8.20		z1120	99⅛	98⅛	98⅛	— 1⅛
97⅛	87⅛	Duke pf 7.80		z520	95	95	96	+ ½
31⅝	29	Duke pf 2.69		2	33⅝	30⅛	30⅛	
31½	25⅛	DunBr 1.24	15	257	29⅞	29⅛	29⅜	— ⅜
21⅛	19⅛	DuqLtg 1.72	9	229	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	
[illegible]	24⅞	Duq pfA 2.13		z143	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
25⅛	23	Duq pf 2		z200	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ½
25⅛	24⅝	Duq pr 2.10		13	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ½
28	26	Duq pf 2.31		z370	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅜
31	26	Duq pf 2.75		z340	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	
91⅛	84⅛	Duq pf 7.20		z4500	91⅛	90⅛	91⅛	+ 2⅛
13⅛	10⅛	DutchB .74	12	4	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
13⅞	9⅞	Dymo .44	7	11	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅜

E

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
21⅝	16¼	EG&G .35	14	85	17⅜	17	17	— ⅜
4⅛	3⅛	EMI .12e	8	44	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
57⅛	40⅜	E Sys 1.60b	6	44	42⅝	42½	42⅝	+ ⅜
27⅛	24⅛	E Syst wi		5	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
22	17⅛	EagleP .68	8	22	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ½
24⅝	17⅛	EascoCp .90	10	97	24½	24¼	24⅝	
7⅛	5⅛	EastAir	4	117	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
27⅛	17⅛	EastGF .80	9	154	19½	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
19⅛	16⅞	EastUtl 1.60	12	23	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
45⅛	35⅛	Eaton 2	6	41	37⅝	37	37	+ ⅛
27⅛	21⅜	Echlin .60	13	93	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	
27⅛	20⅛	EckrdJk .48	13	551	25⅝	25	25½	+ ½
65⅝	53⅝	EdisBr 2.20	8	48	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	12	Edwrd .60a	4	27	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
23	14⅛	ElPaso 1.10	7	511	17½	17¼	17⅜	+ ¼
3⅛	1⅛	ElecAssc		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	15⅛	EDS .72	12	3	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
4⅛	3⅛	ElMeMg	7	67	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—
39	17⅛	Elgin 1a	6	21	23⅛	22⅜	23⅜	+ ⅜
8⅛	4⅛	Elixir	4	99	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
31⅛	23⅛	Eltra 1.15	7	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
35	31⅛	EmerEl 1	15	330	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	+ ⅛
42⅛	32⅛	Emery 1.30	17	26	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
17⅛	10	EmeryIn .52	21	181	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
40	33⅛	Emhart 1.80	6	18	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅜
17⅛	15	EmpDE 1.36	9	12	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
33⅛	18⅛	EmsGas .43	8	73	u30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	25	EngMC 1.20	7	950	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
6⅜	5⅜	EnnisB .35	5	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
33⅛	27⅛	Ensrch 1.20	8	535	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	110	Ens pf 13.32		z103	114⅛	114	114⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	21⅛	Entex 1.20	7	83	u25⅛	25½	25½	+ ¼
42⅝	31⅜	Envrtec .80	9	99	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
33⅛	5⅛	Equifax 2a	8	5	26⅛	26	26	
14⅛	11⅛	Equimk .83	6	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
39	35⅛	EqutGs 2.84	6	12	37⅜	37½	37⅜	+ ⅛
25	24⅜	EqtGs pf 2		z8080	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	22⅛	EqtLf 2.20	11	8	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	29⅛	Esmrk 1.84	8	147	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Esquire .32	11	5	9⅜	9⅜	9½	
13⅛	7⅛	EssexCh .50	6	x11	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	
8⅛	6⅛	Estrlin .36	7	8	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
45⅛	19⅛	Ethyl 1.70	5	53	40⅛	40	40	— ⅛
59⅛	51⅛	Ethyl pf 2.40		142	52⅛	52	52⅛	
15⅛	11⅛	EvansP .68	9	379	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	14⅛	Evan pf 1.40		46	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	
29⅛	23⅛	ExCelO 1.43	7	16	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	19⅛	Exclsr 1.73e		2	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
55⅛	46⅛	Exxon 3	9	1655	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	

F

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
27½	23⅛	FMC 1.20	6	339	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
37	34⅛	FMC pf 2.25		7	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	Fabrge .40	10	95	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	FabriCtr .20	6	101	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
8	5⅛	FacetEnl	15	4	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
41⅛	21⅛	FairCm .83	13	182	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
16⅛	9⅛	FairInd .40	11	87	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	FairmfF .76	9	22	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
29½	22⅛	FalcorS	12	850	28¼	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅜
11⅛	8⅛	FrWstFn	6	14	11½	11¼	11⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	FarahMf		78	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Fedders		194	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	24	FedCo 1.80	9	17	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	21⅛	FdMog 1.68	5	23	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	15⅛	FedNMt 1	6	537	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	FedPB .90	7	53	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
25	17⅛	FPap pf 1.20		23	18⅛	17⅜	18	— ⅛
21⅛	13⅛	FdSignl .80	10	25	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
49⅛	33	FedDSt 1.46	11	x218	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	28	Ferro 1.44	7	328	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	6	Fibrebd		9	8⅛	8½	8½	— ⅛
8⅛	6	FidFin .32	5	10	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	31⅛	FidUnl 2.40	7	10	32	32	32	
23⅛	19	Fldcrst 1.43	7	28	28	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Filtrol	7	29	15	14⅛	15	+ ⅜
22	16⅛	FinSarB .72	5	21	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
26	17	FinlFed .80	6	31	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	15⅛	Firestn 1.10	9	283	17	16⅛	16⅛	
19⅛	13⅛	FtChrt .83	6	474	19	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	17⅛	FstChic 1	7	164	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	29⅛	FtBnTx 1.12	9	4	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	37⅛	FtInBn 1.40	10	41	41⅛	41	41	— ⅛
17	9⅛	FstMiss .36	6	55	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	26⅛	FstNBo 1.58	8	66	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
26⅛	23⅛	FtNStBn 2	8	21	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	FstPa 1.32	9	181	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
2⅛	1½	CFtPaMtg		19	1⅛	1½	1⅛	+ ⅛
13	11⅛	FstUnRl 1	15	15	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	FtVaBk .45	8	32	7	6⅞	7	
25⅛	21	FtWisc 1.76	7	19	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
31	24⅛	FischM 1.20	9	7	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	8	FishFds .43	6	77	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	FishrSci .35	7	45	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	FleetEnl .45	7	342	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	15	Fleming .85	8	14	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	12⅛	FlexIV .43	9	195	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	17⅛	Flntkot .48	11	49	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	23⅛	FlaECst		16	24	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅜
25	23	FlaGas 1.20	7	34	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	21⅛	FlaPL 1.76	11	275	26⅛	26	26	
31⅛	23⅛	FlaPow 2.23	8	51	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
21⅛	17⅛	FlaStl 1.20	17	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
42⅛	33⅛	FluorCp 1	9	55	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	FoodFair .20	8	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	14⅛	FooteCB 1.70	8	22	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
47⅛	41⅛	FordMtr 3.20	4	505	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	15	ForMcK 1.10	7	170	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	25⅛	FMK pf 1.80		6	28⅛	28½	28½	
22	14⅛	FtDear 1.34		14	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	27⅛	FtHowP .83	10	45	34	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	27⅛	FosWh .85	10	700	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fotomat .43	9	56	12	11⅛	11⅛	
53	45⅛	Foxbro 1.30	8	41	46⅛	45⅛	46	+ ⅜
29⅛	8	FrankM .74	4	109	8⅛	8⅛	8½	
23⅛	19⅛	FrpMln 1.60	9	123	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	7⅛	Frigtrn .10e	14	157	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	23⅛	Fruehf 2	6	75	27	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
13	8⅛	Fuqua .35	5	61	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛

G

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
13⅛	9¼	GAF .60	10	108	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
19⅜	15⅛	GAF pf 1.20		18	15⅞	15⅝	16⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	25⅛	GATX 1.80	11	178	27	26⅛	26⅛	
13⅛	7⅛	GCA .10e	11	6	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	GDV	5	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7	5¼	GF Eqp .08e		23	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Gable		6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	27½	GamSk 1.43	11	22	28⅛	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
42⅛	32⅛	Gannett 1.53	15	84	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
12	8⅛	GapStr .24	6	168	10⅛	10	10	
22⅛	15	GardDn .76	14	115	15⅜	15½	15⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	13⅛	Garfink 1.04	7	25	15⅛	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
19⅛	13½	GasSvc 1.20	8	16	14	13⅛	14	
11⅛	6¼	Gatewy .45e	4	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
33⅛	22	Gearhrt .36	13	25	36¼	35¼	36¼	
19⅛	16⅛	Ge.co .45a	8	63	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	17¼	GemCa		7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
17⅛	14¼	GemIn 1.23a		2	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	+ ⅛
12½	9⅛	GAInv 1.32e		3	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
69¾	52¾	GnAmO 1b	14	73	55⅛	54¼	54⅛	+ ⅜
14⅛	10⅛	GnBcsh .80	7	31	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
14¼	10⅛	GnCable .82	9	176	u15⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅜
27⅛	20½	GCinma .83	8	25	25	25⅛	26	
61¼	49	GenDyn	6	225	54⅛	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
57¼	47⅛	GenEl 2.20	13	1109	51⅛	51	51	— ⅛
35⅛	27	GnFds 1.44	9	183	33⅛	33½	33¼	+ ⅛
20¼	27⅛	GnGth 1.42e	19	9	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
13⅛	9½	GenHost .60	4	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ¼
23½	17¼	GenInst .40b	8	136	19½	19	19	— ⅜
23⅛	13⅛	GenMed .33	7	23	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
34⅛	26¼	GnMills 1	11	187	28¾	23½	28⅛	+ ⅛
73½	64⅛	GnMot 6.55e	6	1739	70⅛	69⅛	70	— ⅜
55	51½	GMot pf 3.75		2	53¼	53¼	53¼	+ ¼
73¼	69⅛	GMot pf 5		18	71½	71⅛	71⅛	
10½	6½	GenPort	40	69	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
21¼	18	GPU 1.69	8	203	21¼	21	21⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	7¼	GnRefr .10e		44	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	23¼	GnSignl .68	12	62	25⅛	25½	25½	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	GenSteel .29t	6	21	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
33½	28½	GTelEl 2.24	8	1075	32	31¼	31¾	
35⅛	31	GTE pf 2.50		1	35	35	35	+ ½

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
23⅛	37½	GTE pf 2.48		14	33¾	20½	28⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	16⅛	GTFl pf 1.30		z100	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
29⅛	21⅛	GTire 1.20b	4	275	23½	23	23	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Genesco		75	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
37½	29⅛	GenuPts .90	15	63	32⅛	32½	32⅛	— ⅛
33½	25⅛	GaPac .80b	11	285	27⅛	26⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	25⅛	GaPw pf2.52		1473	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
33⅛	28⅛	GaPw pf2.75		62	29⅛	29	29	— ⅛
91	85	GaPw pf7.80		z220	87½	87½	87½	+ 1½
87⅛	82½	GaPw pf7.72		z170	87½	85	87½	+ 2
37½	23⅛	Gerber 1.40	11	132	28½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	167	Getty 3.10e	11	144	170⅛	168⅛	168⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	8⅛	GiantPC .60	40	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
13⅛	8⅛	GlbrlFn .10r	5	372	13⅛	12½	12⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	GldLew .50	9	65	11	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
15⅛	15⅛	GiffdHill .83	6	11	16	16	15	
32⅛	25⅛	Gillette 1.50	13	537	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	GinosInc	13	27	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
14⅛	13⅛	GleasW .52	8	11	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	7	GlobMar		97	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
48⅛	21⅛	GlobeU 1.60a	7	99	46⅛	43	43⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	15⅛	GldWFn .24	4	49	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	17⅛	GoldW pf .72		10	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
27⅛	19⅛	Goodrh 1.32	7	395	23⅛	23	20	— ⅛
23⅛	18⅛	Goodyr 1.30	8	582	19	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	8⅛	GordJw .40	6	23	u15⅛	15⅛	18⅛	
33⅛	27⅛	Gould 1.25	8	121	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	25⅛	Grace 1.80	8	169	28⅛	28	28	+ ⅛
31⅛	25⅛	Graingr .56	14	43	29	28⅛	29	+ ⅛
15⅛	13⅛	GranItvl .93	6	73	15	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
23	15⅛	GrayDr 1	5	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
14⅛	9	GtAtPc .05e	15	61	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
47⅛	27⅛	GtLkD 1.40	6	31	44⅛	43⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	19⅛	GtNoir 1.50e	18	7	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
33⅛	24⅛	GtNoNk 1.30	7	114	29⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	20	GtWFin .70	6	323	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	17⅛	GtWstUtd	6	4	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	18⅛	GtWn pf 1.83		2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	17	GrGiant 1.00	15	10	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	10	Greyh 1.04a	8	137	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	15-16	Greyhnd wt		17	1	15-16	15-16	—1-16
10⅛	8½	GrowC .40b	6	22	9⅛	9	9	
22⅛	15⅛	Grumm 1	4	74	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
18⅛	14⅛	Guardin .32	9	35	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	10⅛	GlfWstn .66	3	271	12⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	3-32	GlfW wt		207	9-64	⅛	⅛	
87	58	GlfW pf 3.87		2	60	59⅛	59⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	31	GlfW pf 2.50		14	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	GMR Pr		16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
29⅛	25⅛	GulfOil 1.90	7	505	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	GulfRes 1	7	137	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
25	19½	GulfR pf1.60		5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	GlfStUt 1.12	8	94	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
55⅛	52	GlfSU pf4.40		z30	53	53	53	— 1
65	61⅛	GlfSU pf5.08		z70	62	62	62	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	GulfUtd .63	13	82	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4½	Gulton .30	10	13	7	7	7	

H

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
3⅛	2⅛	HMW		20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	35	HackW 3	8	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	17	HallFB .63	12	215	22⅛	22	22	
23	13⅛	HallPrt .83a	5	8	19	10⅛	10⅛	
67⅛	54⅛	Hallibrt 1	11	774	61⅛	61	61⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	13	HamrP 1.20	8	83	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	HanJS 1.41e		35	19⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	23⅛	HanJI 1.83a		14	23	20⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	Hndlmn .43	13	235	13	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	19⅛	HandyH .53	8	21	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
37	27⅛	Hanes 1.35	6	95	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
50⅛	37	Hanna 1.50	6	35	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+ 1
37⅛	27	HarBrJ 1.44	9	64	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
14	8	Hardees .15	6	135	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
14⅛	12⅛	Harnishf 1	5	93	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
13⅛	10⅛	Harrah .40	8	x 7	13⅛	16	13⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	31⅛	HarrBk 1.55	7	7	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
39⅛	23	Harris 1	12	215	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	22⅛	Harsco 1.40	6	5	22	23	23	+ ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	HartSM .72	7	13	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
33⅛	29⅛	HarteHk .75	13	44	u33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	17	HallSe 1.44	12	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	22⅛	HwiiEl 2.24	6	13	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
19	15	HayesA 1.20	6	15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
12⅛	8⅛	Hazeltn .15e	5	17	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	8	Hecks .23	7	25	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	8	HeclaM .20r		31	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	HellmB .83	7	107	u25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	23	HeinzH 1.44	10	144	35⅛	35	35	— ⅛
35⅛	29⅛	Heinz pf 1.73		2	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	HeleneC	0	5	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	17⅛	HellerInt 1	7	57	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
33⅛	32⅛	HelmrP .23	11	20	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	Hercules 1	13	275	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	Hershy 1.12	6	25	18⅛	17⅛	18	— ⅛
12	6⅛	Hesston		11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
10⅛	14	Hestn pf 1.60		10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	22	Heublin 1.32	12	261	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
87⅛	63⅛	HewltPk .40	23	194	77⅛	75⅛	75⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	6	HghVlt .05e	16	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
21⅛	19	Hillenbd .82	7	38	19⅛	19	19⅛	
23⅛	17	Hilton .92	8	45	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	18⅛	Hobart 1	9	58	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
9	5⅛	HoffEle .24	9	21	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
14⅛	11⅛	Holiday .45	9	375	14⅛	13⅛	14	
32⅛	13⅛	HollyS .83	29	8	15	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
43⅛	34⅛	Homestk 1	21	130	43⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	20⅛	Honda .14r	14	63	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
55⅛	43⅛	Honwll 1.90	7	189	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	17⅛	HoovB 1	7	33	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Horizon		39	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅛	12⅛	HospAff .29	10	71	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	21⅛	HospCp .40	10	70	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	HostInt .44	7	83	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	Houdle 1	5	24	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
15⅛	15⅛	HougMif .84	8	25	u19⅛	19	19	+ ⅛
9⅛	7	HousFb .32	8	1057	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	19⅛	HoushF 1.30	8	613	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	32⅛	HouF pf 2.50		10	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
37⅛	30	HousIn 1.95	8	139	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	27⅛	HousNG .60	9	242	30	29⅛	30	+ ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	HowdJn .35	8	x235	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	15⅛	Hubbrd 1.24	11	22	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	32⅛	HughsTl .70	11	73	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	14⅛	Humana .50	11	26	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	HuntCh .34	11	151	14	13⅛	13⅛	— 3⅛
17⅛	13	HuttEF .60	5	59	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	10	Huyck .60	10	8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛

I

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
27¼	21⅜	IC Ind 1.52	6	61	24⅛	24	24⅛	— ⅛
47⅛	42⅛	IC In pf 3.50		9	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
6¼	3⅜	ICN	33	31	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
47⅜	40⅛	INACp 2.20	9	403	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
20⅜	18⅛	INAIn 1.57a		15	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
14⅜	11⅛	IU Int .90	8	3233	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
40	32½	IUInt A		1	34	34	34	+ 1
22⅛	18½	IUIm pf 1.25		15	18¼	d18¼	18¼	— ⅛
37¼	25¼	IdahoP 2.16	10	25	27⅛	27¼	27¼	
23¾	18½	IdealBa 1.20	8	235	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅞	IdealT .30b	5	12	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
23⅛	25⅛	IlPowr 2.20	12	94	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
27	24¼	IlPow pf2.04		z573	29⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ 1⅛
30	28	IlPow pf2.35		z90	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
53	48⅛	IlPow pf4.12		100	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+ ⅛
23	20½	ITW .64	10	32	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
17¼	14⅛	ImplCp .43	5	661	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
34	19¾	INCO 1.40a	8	274	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
10½	9¼	IncCCu .83e		12	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
25⅜	24⅛	IndlM pf2.15		3	24⅛	24¼	24½	
29	24¼	IndlGas 2.12	7	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
27	23	IndlPL 1.93	8	30	25¼	24⅛	25	— ⅛
18⅛	15	IndlNat 1.20	7	23	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
29⅛	11⅛	Inexco .10e	21	410	25⅛	24⅛	25	+ ⅜
73	59¼	IngerR 2.80	13	55	64⅛	63⅛	64⅛	
53⅛	39⅛	IngR pf 2.35		37	41⅛	40	41⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	24⅛	InldCon 1.10	9	7	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
52¼	33	InlndStl 2.60	8	3⅛7	37⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	14⅛	Inmont 1	10	125	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
15½	13⅛	Insilco .88b	7	47	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
19½	15⅛	Insil pfA1.25		1	15⅛	15⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
30½	19⅛	InsprC .20j	38	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	1	InstlnvTr		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
24¼	22⅛	IntcpSe 1.92a		33	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
45	35⅛	Interco 1.80	8	17	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	IntercIDiv	25	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
39¼	23	Intrlk 2.20	6	16	29	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
283¼	248½	IBM 10	15	651	262	259	259⅛	— 3¼
23¼	13¼	IntFlav .43	17	40	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
37⅛	28½	IntHarv 1.85	5	99	29¼	28⅞	29	
44⅛	35¼	IntMin 2.60	6	129	23¼	37⅛	37⅞	
49	44⅛	IntMinr pf 4		3	48	48	48	
22½	13⅛	IntMng .20	7	5	19	19⅛	19	
21¾	16⅜	IntMultl 1	8	13	19¾	19½	19½	— ¼
69⅛	42½	IntPaper 2	10	952	44⅛	44	44	— ⅛
8¼	5½	IntRectf .20	25	8	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
35⅛	29⅛	IntTT 1.76	7	605	32⅛	32	32⅛	
65	55⅛	IntTT pfH 4		5	59¼	59¼	59¼	
61	51⅛	IntTT pfK 4		39	55¼	55	55	
44	35½	IntTT pf 2.25		58	40	39⅛	39¾	+ ¼
65⅛	57¼	IntTT pf 4.50		25	59½	59¼	59¼	
32	27⅛	Intrpce 1.65	7	6	29	28⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	28½	IntrpGp 1.80	8	10	39⅛	38¾	39⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	IntstPw 1.45	9	15	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	5	IntrstUn .24	8	25	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
32¼	19¼	IowaBf .50	5	42	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
19⅛	15¼	IowaEl 1.50	9	21	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ¼
23½	20½	IowlIG 1.84	8	22	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ¼
28⅛	24⅜	IowaPL 2.15	8	24	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
23½	0⅛	IowaPS 1.80	9	5	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	4½	IpcoHp .05e	9	59	5⅛	5½	5½	
18	11⅛	ItekCp	20	80	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	12½	ItelCp .30	8	282	20⅛	19⅞	20	— ¼
16⅛	15	ItelCp pf1.44		25	15½	15¼	15⅛	

J - K

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.
24⅛	15⅛	JamesF .12	12	9	24⅛	21⅛	24⅛
10⅛	8	JapanF .30e		52	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
37⅛	25⅛	JeffPilot .92	10	69	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
94⅛	87	JerC pf 8		z100	90	90	90
132	122	JerC pf 13.50		z710	122⅛	122	122⅛
116	107⅛	JerC pf 11		z1340	113⅛	111⅛	113
35⅛	23	JewelC .30	7	182	22⅛	20⅛	22⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Jewelcor	3	8	3⅛	3	3⅛
37⅛	27⅛	JhnMan 1.60	13	243	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
73⅛	61⅛	JohnJn 1.40	19	313	74⅛	74	74
17	5⅛	JohnEF .20t		18	6⅛	6	6
24⅛	21⅛	JohnCn 1	12	39	u25⅛	24⅛	24⅛
15⅛	13⅛	JonLgn .60b	7	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
53⅛	53⅛	JonLaupt 5		z23	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
25⅛	19⅛	Jorgen 1	6	22	21⅛	21	21⅛
25⅛	18⅛	Jostens 1	10	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
47⅛	33	JoyMfg 1.50	10	212	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛
52	37	KLM Air	2	2	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
43⅛	25⅛	K mart .55	13	709	30⅛	30	30
40⅛	29⅛	KaisrAl 1.40	10	217	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
77⅛	62⅛	Kai 59pf 4.75		1	65	65	65
14⅛	9⅛	KaisCm .64	6	75	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
35	29	KaiCe pf2.50		2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
33⅛	22⅛	KaisrSt 1.50	6	113	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
10⅛	7⅛	KaneMll .23	6	25	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
22⅛	16	Kaneb .60	13	37	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
33⅛	25⅛	KCtyPL 2.45	8	24	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛
28⅛	25⅛	KCPL pf2.33		7	28	27⅛	28
38⅛	27⅛	KCSoln 1.40	6	4	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
22⅛	19⅛	KanGEl 1.75	8	16	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
27⅛	23	KanNb 1.43	8	19	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
23⅛	19⅛	KanPLt 1.70	8	13	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
33⅛	27	KaPL pf2.32		3	29⅛	29⅛	29
9⅛	6⅛	KatyInd	4	144	6⅛	d 5⅛	5⅛
24	18⅛	Katy pf 1.45		107	19	18⅛	18
8⅛	5⅛	KaufBr .20	8	37	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
19⅛	15⅛	Kauf pf 1.50		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
21⅛	15⅛	Kaweck .43	8	57	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
11⅛	9⅛	Keene .33	6	14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Keiser .20	6	27	10⅛	10	10⅛
27⅛	23⅛	Kellogg 1.10	14	25	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
17	17⅛	Kellwd .92	5	19	17	16⅛	16⅛
33	23⅛	Kenmtl 1.03	10	5	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
37⅛	22⅛	Kennct .63e	45	205	24	23⅛	23⅛
25⅛	22	KyUtil 1.95	9	20	23⅛	23	23⅛
15⅛	11⅛	KerrGls .40	5	61	12	11⅛	11⅛
74⅛	51⅛	KerrMc 1.25	11	254	55⅛	54⅛	54⅛
21	7⅛	KeysCnt .53t		15	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
33⅛	22⅛	KiddeW 1.23	6	107	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛
50⅛	45⅛	Kidde pfC 4		1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
24	22⅛	Kidde pf1.64		15	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
48⅛	40⅛	KimbCl 2.20	8	197	43	42⅛	43⅛
14⅛	11⅛	KinqDSt .60	8	33	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
20⅛	13⅛	Kirsch .90	8	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
38⅛	30⅛	KnigtRd 1	10	24	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
20	14⅛	Koehrin .80	7	176	u20⅛	19⅛	20
26⅛	20	Koppers .90	10	23	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
55	50⅛	Kopprof 4		x10	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Koracp .15e	4	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
51	43⅛	Kraft 2.32	9	190	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
14⅛	10⅛	Kroehlr .25e		5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
28⅛	23⅛	Kroger 1.60	7	214	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
16⅛	15⅛	Kuhlmn .60e	8	14	16	15⅛	16
22⅛	12⅛	Kysor .80a	8	7	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛

L

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.
7	4½	LFE	11	2	6	6	6
2⅛	1⅛	LMI Inv		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
13⅛	6⅛	LTV	7	216	7⅛	7	7⅛
18	10⅛	LTVA .35t		14	11	11	11
55⅛	47	LTVCp pf 5		4	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
24⅛	19⅛	LacGas 1.66	8	4	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
23⅛	18⅛	LamSes 1.30	7	56	20	19⅛	19⅛
14⅛	12	LaneBry .80	7	21	13⅛	13	13
20⅛	13	Lanier .10e	12	53	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
11⅛	8⅛	LawtrCh .40	14	16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
17⅛	13⅛	LearSieg .60	5	144	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
43⅛	36⅛	LearS pf2.25		14	38	37⅛	38
35⅛	27	Leasw 1.40	8	2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
21⅛	13⅛	LeedsN .60	10	5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
23⅛	17	Leesona 1	5	20	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
28⅛	15⅛	LehPCt 1	18	7	25⅛	25	25⅛
3	1⅛	LehValy	8	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
13	10	Lehmn 1.25e		203	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Lennar	15	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
24	21⅛	Lenox 1	8	11	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
7⅛	6	LesFay .40b	9	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
13⅛	11⅛	LevFdC		8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
14⅛	13	LevFin .75a		x13	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
31⅛	24⅛	LeviStra 1.20	5	94	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
25	18⅛	LevitzF .20t	11	406	u25⅛	24⅛	24⅛
37⅛	27⅛	LOF 2	6	74	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛
23⅛	18	LibrtyCp .68	7	22	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
5⅛	2⅛	LibrtyLn	9	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
35⅛	29⅛	Ligget 2.50	8	50	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
80	71⅛	Liggt pf 5.25		1	69	d69	69
48⅛	32⅛	LillyEll 1.42	12	779	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
39⅛	31⅛	LincNt 1.80	7	41	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
20⅛	18⅛	LincPl 1.72a		3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Lionel .08	8	16	4⅛	4	4⅛
15⅛	11⅛	Litton .20	9	226	13⅛	13	13⅛
21⅛	16	Litt pfc pf		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
22	20⅛	Litton pf 2		11	21⅛	21	21⅛
19⅛	8⅛	Lockhd	5	188	15⅛	15	15
20⅛	16⅛	Loctite .20	12	26	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
37⅛	27⅛	Loews 1.20	4	251	33⅛	32⅛	33
11⅛	8⅛	LomFn .58	10	58	11	11	11
19⅛	14	LomM 1.06e		183	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
23⅛	16⅛	LonStar 1.10	7	53	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛
20⅛	17⅛	LngIsLt 1.63	8	164	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
131⅛	119	LIL pfN 13		z100	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛
28⅛	26⅛	LIL pfP 2.43		14	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
28⅛	26⅛	LIL pfO 2.47		5	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
33⅛	20⅛	LongDr .56	15	44	26	25⅛	25⅛
19⅛	13⅛	LoralCp .60	7	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
31⅛	23⅛	LaLand 1.20	9	904	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛
18⅛	13	LaPacif .40b	7	111	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
27⅛	24⅛	LouvGs 1.96	10	10	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
15	9⅛	Lowenst .30		11	10	9⅛	9⅛
37⅛	37⅛	Lubrzl 1.30	13	119	35	34⅛	34⅛
16⅛	13⅛	LuckyS .76b	10	85	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
9⅛	7⅛	Ludlow .40	8	32	8	7⅛	7⅛
34	23⅛	Lukens 1.60	6	5	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
14	4⅛	Lykes .20t		632	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛
35⅛	13	Lyke pf 2.50		249	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛
10	6⅛	LynCSys .30	10	7	8	7⅛	7⅛

M

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.
14⅛	10	MBPXL .40a	6	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
44⅛	31	MCA 1b	7	238	32⅛	32	32⅛
7⅛	4	MEI .20	7	95	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
21⅛	13⅛	MGIC .30	11	269	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
16⅛	7⅛	MacAF .60	13	x4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
7⅛	4⅛	MacDn .15e	5	180	u 8	7⅛	7⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Macke .40	7	18	8	7⅛	8
10⅛	7⅛	Macmill .50	6	86	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
38⅛	31⅛	Macy 1.50	7	170	u39⅛	39	39⅛
13⅛	11⅛	MadsFd .87e		168	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
11⅛	9	MagicCl .40	6	27	10⅛	10	10⅛
45⅛	33	Mallry 1.20	13	25	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
27⅛	22	MalonH .84	11	3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
9⅛	7⅛	ManhIn .20b	4	13	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
41⅛	35⅛	MfrHan 1.92	7	317	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛
47⅛	35	MAPCO 1.10	10	196	35⅛	d34⅛	34⅛
22⅛	12	MaratM .50	6	42	21	20⅛	20⅛
59	47⅛	MaratO 2.20	7	175	50⅛	49⅛	49⅛
20	16⅛	Marcmt .60	7	103	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛
14⅛	10	MarMid .80	7	329	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛
15⅛	11⅛	MarionL .56	10	42	12⅛	11⅛	12
22	15⅛	MarkCtl .30	5	38	18	17⅛	18
		MarkCtl pf1.20		38	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛
32⅛	26⅛	Marley .80	7	3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
14	9⅛	Marriot .25t	10	90	10	9⅛	9⅛
64⅛	53⅛	MrshM 2.40	16	x14	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
23	17⅛	MarshF 1.24	10	66	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
29⅛	23⅛	MartM 1.50	6	325	25	24⅛	24⅛
20⅛	12⅛	MaryK .40	10	x23	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
28⅛	23	MrldCu .64b	8	16	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
26⅛	18⅛	Masco .40	12	276	22⅛	22	22⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Masonit .88	9	339	16⅛	16	16⅛
15⅛	12⅛	MasM 1.16e	12	30	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
23⅛	15⅛	MassyF 1a	6	172	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛
18⅛	15⅛	MasCp 1.52		37	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
12⅛	11	Masinc 1		28	12⅛	12	12
26⅛	21⅛	MatsuE .33e	9	6	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
10⅛	5	Mattel	8	676	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
32⅛	21⅛	MayDS 1.16	8	330	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
26	22⅛	MayerO .90	9	2	26	26	26
3⅛	2⅛	MaysJW	18	57	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
35⅛	28⅛	Maytg 1.50a	12	46	30	29⅛	30
30⅛	15	McCord 1	12	49	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
59⅛	43⅛	McDer 1.60	4	553	48⅛	46⅛	48
53⅛	37⅛	McDnld .20	16	283	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
27⅛	19⅛	McDonD .50	8	247	22⅛	21⅛	22
23⅛	18⅛	McDonh 1	6	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
33	26⅛	McGEd 1.60	8	19	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
20	15⅛	McGrH .80	10	313	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
32	26⅛	MGH pf 1.20		1	32	32	32
26⅛	18⅛	McLean .58	7	14	19⅛	19	19⅛
18⅛	10⅛	McLouf .30j	7	23	11	10⅛	11
12⅛	10⅛	McNeil .80	5	1	12	12	12
24	18⅛	MeadCp 1	5	162	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
61	49⅛	Mea pfB2.80		11	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
19⅛	17	Measrx .08e	12	9	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
32	25⅛	Medusa 1.80	7	20	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
27⅛	19⅛	Melvilla .96	10	99	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
34⅛	30⅛	Memorex	6	57	31⅛	d30	30⅛
28⅛	28	MerTx 1.20b	8	13	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
68⅛	50	Merck 1.50	15	789	58⅛	58	58⅛
22⅛	17⅛	Merdith .80	6	8	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛

(Continued on next page.)

These Bonds were offered and sold outside the United States of America.
This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Natomas International Corporation

(Incorporated in the State of California, U.S.A.)

U.S. $30,000,000

8% Guaranteed Bonds due 1984

Guaranteed as to principal, premium (if any) and interest by

Natomas Company

(Incorporated in the State of California, U.S.A.)

Swiss Bank Corporation (Luxembourg) Limited
Salomon Brothers International Limited
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Credit Suisse White Weld Limited
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
European Banking Company Limited
Hambros Bank Limited

These securities having been placed privately outside The Netherlands, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Dfls 100,000,000

THE KINGDOM OF NORWAY

6¾% Bearer Notes 1977 due 1982

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Bank Mees & Hope NV
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise

October 5, 1977

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 4

(Continued from preceding page.)

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
	14	MerrLy .80	9	273	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
	31	MesaPet .40	18	483	46	44⅜	44⅞—	1⅛
	8⅝	Mesab 1.27e	9	108	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜—	¼
	22⅝	Mesta 1.50a	5	9	26¼	25⅞	26 —	⅛
	16	MGM 1b	9	150	22⅝	22¼	22¼+	¼
	24⅜	Metrm 1.50	6	97	28	27⅞	28	
	42	MtE pfC3.90		z10	44	44	44	
	84½	MtE pf8.32		z30	95½	95½	95½+	¼
	13⅝	MchGs 1.28b	9	38	14⅝	14⅛	14½—	⅜
	28¼	MnWI pf2.67		2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+	¼
	25	MnWI pf2.12		207	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛+	¼
	20¼	Microwv .40	11	33	26½	26	26 —	⅜
	16	MidCTel 1.32	9	17	18⅞	18⅝	18¾—	⅛
	26½	MidCT pf2.06		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
	15⅝	MidSUt 1.38	9	2141	17⅝	17	17 —	¼
	1	MidlndA		2	12	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
	28½	MidlRo 1.80	8	16	32¼	32	32 —	½
	21⅜	Millsl 1.28	14	661	41⅞	40⅞	41¼+	½
	11⅜	MiltBrd .60	7	6	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
	9	MitRoy .25	7	89	10⅛	9¾	9⅞—	⅛
	21⅛	MinnGs 1.78	8	3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
	47⅞	MinMM 1.70	16	486	51	50⅝	50⅝—	⅜
	20⅛	MinPL 1.76	9	44	22½	22⅛	22¼—	⅛
	10⅞	MirroAl .96	15	15	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
	16⅛	Misnins .48	7	15	22½	22	22½+	¼
	39⅞	MPacC 2.10	5	283	42⅞	42¼	42⅞+	¾
	15⅝	MoPSV 1b	8	4	17	17	17	
	25⅞	MoPS pf2.44		3	27⅝	27½	27¾+	¼
	58⅛	Mobil 3.80	7	770	62½	62	62¼+	⅛
	1⅞	MobleH		.70	2⅛	2	2	
	12⅝	Mobisco .90	8	17	13⅞	13½	13⅝+	⅛
	4⅞	MobkDis	16	294	6⅜	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
	17⅛	MohkR 1.20	3	13	17⅞	17½	17½—	½
	21	Monrh 1.20a	5	4	22	21⅞	21⅞—	¼
	12⅝	Monogr .28	6	12	15⅛	15	15 +	⅛
	58⅝	Monsan 3.10	6	414	60⅝	59	59 —	1⅜
	35⅝	MonDU 2.40	9	6	36⅜	35½	35½	
	24	MonPw 1.80	10	41	24¼	24	24 —	⅛
	22	MonISt 1.80a		31	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
	10	MONY .92e	13	13	10⅛	10¼	10¼—	⅛
	24⅛	MooreM .90	5	231	28½	27¼	27¼—	⅛
	46⅝	Morgan 2	9	82	47⅜	47½	47⅛—	⅛
	21⅛	MorKo 1.10b	7	23	34⅞	33⅞	34⅞	
	9⅝	MorseSh .50	F	70	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜—	⅛
	3⅛	MtgTrAm		39	4⅞	4½	4½	
	18⅛	MorNor 1	9	99	24½	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
	35⅛	Motrola .84	13	701	45	44⅝	44⅞—	⅛
	36⅛	MtFuel 2	9	44	32½	39⅛	39¼—	⅜
	24⅜	MtSTel 1.88	9	9	27⅝	27½	27½—	⅛
	7⅝	Munford .40	14	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
	5⅛	Munfd pf .43		3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
	16	Munsng 1.20	8	6	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
	17⅛	MurphC 1.28	7	6	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛+	⅛
	22⅛	MurpOil .80	9	45	35	34⅞	35 +	⅛
	18⅛	MurryO 1	8	5	19	18⅞	19 +	⅜
	15⅛	MutOm 1.32		15	16½	16¼	16½	
	9	MyersL .40	10	17	11½	11½	11½	

N

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
	32	NCR .80	11	460	46⅞	46¼	46⅜	
	17⅞	NLInd 1.20	8	212	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	
	20⅛	NLT .76	8	927	25⅞	24⅞	24⅞—	⅜
	4⅛	NVF 2.45t	4	21	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
	45⅛	Nabisco 2.52	12	21	49⅝	49⅛	49½—	⅛
	24⅛	Nalco 1.10	11	242	26½	26	26½+	½
	11⅛	Narco .68	8	15	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
	15⅞	Nashua .68	9	615	21	20½	20⅞+	1⅛
	10⅛	NatAirl .50	33	14	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
	14½	NAvia .70e		19	19⅛	19⅛	19¼+	⅛
	12⅛	NatCan .57	5	44	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
	18⅛	NtChem .48	12	96	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
	8⅜	NtCtyL .20a	9	6	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞+	⅛
	25½	NtDetr 1.52	7	29	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	
	21½	NatDist 1.60	7	131	23	22⅞	22⅞	
	69⅛	NDist pf4.25		z50	73	73	73	
	25⅞	NatFG 2.24	7	8	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞+	⅛
	25⅞	NFG pf 2.20		4	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝+	⅛
	15⅛	NatGyp 1.05	6	186	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
	3	NatHom		18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
	6	Natind .30	6	73	8⅜	8½	8½—	⅛
	27⅛	Ntind pf 1.25		5	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
	17⅛	NMdCr .40	12	311	26	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
	12⅛	NMedE .48	7	43	17⅞	17	17⅛+	⅛
	16⅞	NMineSv .56	11	34	19½	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
	25	NtPrest 1.50	6	51	27⅝	27⅜	27½—	⅛
	16½	NtSemic	23	292	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	
	13⅛	NSvcInd .82	7	15	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
	16	NStand 1.04	7	7	17⅞	17	17	
	37⅛	NStrch 1.08	10	34	39⅞	39	39⅛	
	31⅛	NatlStl 2.50	8	85	32⅞	31⅞	31⅞+	¼
	3½	NatTea		3	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
	33⅜	Natom 1.60b	4	112	34⅜	33½	33½—	⅛
	12½	Neptune .50	9	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
	27¼	NevPw 1.76	8	25	27⅜	27	27⅜+	⅛
	17	NevP pf1.60		z20	18⅛	18½	18½+	½
	18¼	NevP pf1.74		z500	19⅛	19	19 —	1
	23¼	NevP pf2.30		z1080	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
	21⅛	NEngEl 1.94	10	64	23⅜	23½	23½	
	15⅛	NEnGE 1.44	8	18	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
	104½	NEG pf 9.80		z20	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛+	⅛
	29⅛	NEnP pf2.76		2	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
	31⅛	NEngT 2.60	10	12	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
	18⅛	NYSEG 1.60	10	47	20	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
	15	Newhall .60	9	36	16⅛	16	16⅛—	⅛
	17	Newmt 1.60	15	221	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛+	½
	64⅛	Newt pf 4.50		4	67	67	67	
	14	NiaMP 1.34	9	342	16½	15⅞	16⅛+	⅛
	37	NiaMpf 3.40		z70	40½	40½	40½—	⅛
	38⅛	NiaMpf 3.60		z30	42	42	42 +	⅛
	115⅛	NiMpf 11.75		z340	118⅛	119	119⅛+	⅛
	84	NiaMpf 7.72		z100	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛+	⅛
	9	NiagSh .97e		19	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
	27⅛	Nicor 2.32	7	36	32	31⅞	32	
	27⅛	NorfWn 1.84	7	120	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	
	17⅛	Norlin 1.40	5	35	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛+	⅛
	22⅛	Norris 1	6	30	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
	20⅛	NACoal .50	12	21	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	
	3	NoAMtg		17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	28⅛	NoAPhl 1.50	6	50	29½	29⅛	29½+	¼
	2⅛	NoCAir .12	4	36	4	3⅞	3⅞	
	1	NoCaAir wt		6	1	1	1	
	10⅛	NoestUt 1.02	8	233	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
	17⅛	NCatSL .60	5	12	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛—	¼
	17⅛	NIndPS 1.44	8	72	19⅞	19	19 —	⅛
	37⅛	NorNGs 2.40	6	131	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞—	⅛
	35⅛	NoStPw 2.06	9	61	39⅞	39⅛	39⅛	
	42⅛	NSPw pf3.60		z100	45	45	45 —	1
	49	NSPw pf4.10		z240	52	50⅝	52 +	2½
	80½	NSPw pf6.80		z40	81	81	81 —	4
	25	NorTel .64	9	25	26	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
	3⅛	Nthgate .25e		12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	18⅛	Nortrp 1.20	5	29	20	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
	20⅛	NwstAirl .50	7	641	22⅛	22	22⅛+	⅛
	22⅛	NwtBcp .96	9	72	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
	32⅛	NwtEnr 2.20	7	76	39⅛	39	39⅛+	⅛
	32	NwEn ct2.20	7	2	39	39	39 +	⅛
	45⅛	NwtInd 2.85	7	83	54⅛	53⅛	53⅛—	⅛
	21⅛	NwtInd wt		9	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
	58	NwIn pf 4.20		2	118	118	118 +	1
	26½	NwtP pf 2.50		2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
	11⅛	NwMLf 1e	14	28	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
	24⅛	NwStW 1.50	13	4	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
	17⅛	NorSim .76	9	249	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
	28⅛	NortS pf 1.60		37	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
	19	Nucor .36	6	67	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛

O

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
	15½	OKC 1.20	6	7	16⅝	16⅜	16½+	¼
	9⅛	OakInd .50	12	42	13⅝	13	13⅛	
	22⅛	OcciPet 1.25	9	883	26	25⅞	25⅞+	⅛
	10⅛	OcciPet wt		83	12½	12¼	12¼+	⅛
	74	OccIP pf3.60		14	83⅜	83	83⅜+	⅜
	72½	OccIP pf 4		1	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜+	¼
	26¼	OccIP pf2.50		14	27	27	27	
	22⅛	OccIP pf2.12		28	24⅛	24	24⅛	
	18⅛	OhioEd 1.70	9	304	19⅞	19⅝	19½	
	47½	OhEd pf 4.40		z50	53	53	53 —	½
	51⅛	OhEd pf 4.56		z40	55	55	55 +	1
	95½	OhEd pf 8.64		z40	101½	101½	101½+	1
	110	OhE pf 10.48		z20	114	114	114	
	128	OPw pfA 14		z160	129	128¼	129	
134	127	OPw pfF 14		z150	129¼	128	128 —	1
19⅝	17	OklaGE 1.48	10	155	18⅞	18¼	18¼	
42⅞	37⅛	OklaNG 2	6	39	34⅞	24	34⅛+	⅛
20⅛	17⅛	Olin .88	6	196	19	18⅞	19 +	⅛
29¾	25⅛	Olinkrft 1.10	8	4	27⅛	27½	27½	
18½	12⅞	Omark .72	9	31	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
15⅛	13	Oneida .84	5	15	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	
16⅝	12⅛	OranRk 1.36	9	26	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
10⅛	5⅛	Orange .10		32	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
27⅞	21	OutMar 1.40	6	105	21⅞	21½	21⅛—	⅛
21⅛	16⅛	OutletCo .70	7	17	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
13½	10⅛	OverhDr .60	6	9	11⅛	11½	11½	
22⅞	17⅛	OvernitT 1	6	5	20⅛	20½	20½—	⅛
33⅛	22	OverSh .30b	7	6	27	26⅛	27	
72	58	OwenC 1.20	12	187	67½	67¼	67¼+	½
29⅞	22	OwenIll 1.06	7	214	23¼	23	23	
11½	7	Oxfrdin .67r	5	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛

P · Q

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
11½	7½	PNB .50e	19	4	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	⅛
38½	27⅜	PPG 1.60	6	115	30	29½	29⅝—	¼
9⅞	7	PSA	17	83	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
15⅛	13⅛	PacAS 1.24		10	14½	14½	14½	
25½	22⅛	PacGE 2	7	424	23½	23¼	23⅜	
20⅛	18⅛	PacLtg 1.68	7	56	20	19⅞	19⅞—	¼
39⅛	31⅜	PacLm 1.50	13	22	33⅜	33½	33⅜+	¼
31⅛	25⅞	PacPet .86	9	82	31¼	31	31 —	⅛
24¼	21⅛	PacPw 1.80	10	109	22½	22¼	22¼+	¼
18⅞	16⅛	PacTT 1.40	6	71	17½	17⅛	17⅛+	¼
12⅛	9⅛	PacTin .80	9	18	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
8⅛	6⅛	PaineW .40	6	24	6⅞	6¼	6⅛+	⅛
15⅞	13½	PalW pf 1.30		11	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
15⅞	9½	PalmBc .65	4	8	14⅞	14½	14½—	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Pamida .12	19	58	5⅛	5½	5⅛	
6½	3⅛	PanAm	9	190	5	4⅞	4⅞	
50⅛	41⅛	PanEP 2.50	8	166	46⅞	46⅛	46½—	¼
17½	13⅛	Paprcft .80b	7	17	15⅛	15	15⅛—	⅛
22⅛	16⅛	Pargas 1b	9	7	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
41	29⅛	ParkDr .20	10	62	39⅛	38½	38½+	½
28⅛	24⅛	ParHan 1	9	16	25½	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
18⅛	15⅛	ParkPn .48	10	23	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛+	¼
19½	11	PatPH	19	69	12⅞	12½	12⅞	
17⅛	14⅛	Paylsnw .50	7	18	u17⅞	17½	17⅞+	⅛
28⅛	20½	Peabody .20	12	43	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞+	⅛
52⅛	32⅛	Penney 1.48	10	1109	35½	34⅛	34⅞—	⅛
8	6⅛	PaCo pf 4.62		2	67½	67½	67½+	½
25½	20⅛	PaPL 1.92	7	116	23⅛	23½	23⅛	
55	51	PaPL pf 4.40		z60	54½	54½	54½+	1
56	50½	PaPL pf 4.50		z110	55	54⅛	54⅞+	⅛
100	92½	PaPL pf 8.40		z40	99	99	99 +	½
116	110	PaPL pf 11		z10	113	113	113	
134½	127	PaPL pf 13		z50	129	129	129	
96	87½	PaPL pf 8		z60	92	92	92 —	⅛
102⅛	95½	PaPL pf 8.70		z10	100	100	100 +	½
37⅛	31⅛	Penwlt 1.80	10	7	33⅛	33¼	33⅛+	⅛
26⅛	23½	Penw pf 1.60		1	23½	23½	23½	
35⅛	26	Pennzol 1.80	7	490	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞+	⅛
11⅛	7⅛	PeopDr .20	8	96	8¼	7⅞	8¼+	⅛
39⅛	35⅛	PeopGs 2.76	7	32	38⅞	38½	38⅞+	⅛
27	22¼	PepsiCo .80	13	1858	26	25¼	26 +	⅜
21⅛	16½	PerkinE .32	15	168	20½	20	20½+	⅛
33	29	PetInc 1.80	8	5	31⅛	31	31 +	⅛
17⅛	15⅛	PetInc pf 1		1	16	16	16	
18½	11⅛	PeterPl .88	9	32	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	
32⅛	25	Petrolan .72	8	27	28½	28¼	28¼—	¼
29	23⅛	PetRs 2.61e		7	26½	26¼	26¼	
26⅛	23⅛	PetRs pf1.75		8	24⅜	24¼	24¼+	¼
29⅛	24⅛	Pfizer .96	11	283	27⅛	26¼	26¼—	⅜
41¼	20⅛	PhelpD 2.20	11	184	23½	23¼	23¼—	⅛
21⅛	17⅛	PhilaEl 1.80	10	272	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	
46⅛	40½	PhilE pf 3.80		z160	41½	41½	41½+	⅜
51½	47	PhilE pf 4.30		z50	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	
53	47½	PhilE pf 4.40		z40	50½	50½	50½+	½
87⅛	77⅛	PhilE pf 7		z340	82⅛	82	82 —	1¼
93½	84⅛	PhilE pf 7.85		z1100	90	90	90 —	1
107⅛	101	PhilE pf 9.50		z100	105	105	105 —	1⅛
91	83	PhilE pf 7.75		z50	87	87	87 +	1
18⅛	15⅛	PhilaSub .88	7	44	16½	16¼	16½+	⅜
64⅛	51½	PhilMr 1.65	13	517	u64⅞	64	64 —	⅛
8⅛	5	Philind .10e	8	546	5⅞	5½	5⅞	
13⅛	10½	Philind pf 1		8	11⅛	11⅛	11¼+	¼
33⅛	27	PhilPet 1	16	783	31	30⅞	30⅞—	⅛
11⅛	8⅛	PhilVH .60	7	8	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
18½	15⅛	PiedNG 1.44	8	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Pier 1 .20	5	29	6⅛	6¼	6¼	
45	35⅛	Pilsbry 1.28	10	47	39½	38⅞	39 —	½
39¼	27½	Pioner 1.50	7	88	28⅛	28⅛	28½—	⅛
17⅛	9⅛	PionerEl .18e	10	4	12⅛	12½	12½—	⅛
21⅛	15½	PitneyB .80	10	47	17	16⅞	16⅞	
27	18⅛	PittFrg .80b	8	1	22½	22½	22½+	⅛
37⅛	23⅛	Pittsn 1.20	8	488	23⅛	d22⅞	23½—	½
37⅛	19⅛	PizzaHt .40	14	611	u37⅞	36⅛	37½+	1
5⅛	3⅛	PlanRsc	8	15	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
13⅛	10	Plantrn .08	11	28	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞+	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Playboy .12	11	18	7	6⅞	6⅞	
19⅛	10⅛	Plessey .46e	11	2	18½	18½	18½	
19⅛	15⅛	Pneumo 1	5	33	16⅛	16	16⅛	
38⅛	27⅛	Polaroid .80	12	328	30⅛	30	30⅛—	¼
15⅛	6	Pondrosa	11	489	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	¼
26⅛	18⅛	Portec .80b	8	19	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞—	
20⅛	18⅛	PortGE 1.70	14	99	19⅞	19⅛	19¼	
116½	110⅛	PoG pf 11.50		z100	113½	113½	113½+	¼
29⅛	27	PorG pf 2.60		3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
39⅛	27¼	Potlch 1	8	15	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
16⅛	14⅛	PotmEl 1.28	9	95	16	15⅛	15⅞+	⅛
55	50⅛	PotEl pf 4.50		z70	53	52⅛	52⅛—	½
50	46⅛	PotEl pf 4.04		z100	49	49	49	
62½	58	PotEl pf 5.50		z100	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛+	⅛
16⅛	12	Premier .54	9	15	16	16	16	
93⅛	72½	ProctG 2.60	15	191	83⅛	83⅛	83½—	1⅛
10⅛	8½	ProdRsh .44	7	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
32⅛	18⅛	Proler 1.40	20	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
20⅛	17	PSvCol 1.46	12	98	19⅛	19	19¼—	⅛
31⅛	26	PSvcIn 2.04	9	14	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
14	12½	PSInd pf1.04		z30	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
114	108	PSInd pf9.44		z150	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	
22½	19⅛	PSvNH 1.88	10	44	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
32⅛	28½	PSNH pf2.75		z20	30½	30½	30½	
23⅛	25⅛	PSvNM 1.60	10	25	21	21	21	
26½	21½	PSvEG 1.96	8	114	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
26⅛	24⅛	PSEG pf2.17		6	26	25⅞	26 +	⅛
29	26⅛	PSEG pf2.43		2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
99	89⅛	PSEG pf7.80		z3300	95⅛	94½	95 —	⅛
98	89	PSEG pf8.08		z160	u96½	94½	96½+	1½
9⅛	4⅛	Publvker		32	7⅛	6⅛	6⅞—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Pueblo		2	4	4	4	
18⅛	16⅛	PgSPL 1.30	10	140	17½	16¼	17⅛+	⅛
35⅛	29	Pullmn 1.32	12	15	29⅛	29⅛	29½+	⅛
19½	16½	Purex 1.08	9	37	17½	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	PuritnFa	4	48	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
28½	19½	Purolr 1.16	10	10	24¼	24	24	
26⅛	20	QuakOat 1.04	8	357	22⅛	22½	22⅛+	⅛
21⅛	14⅛	QuakStO .88	9	19	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
28⅛	20⅛	Quanex 1.20	8	5	21	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Questor .20r	10	29	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛

R

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
32½	25⅛	RCA 1.20	10	516	28½	28	28 —	⅛
76	69	RCA pf 4		5	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛+	¼
15⅛	9⅛	RTE .40	10	40	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
17⅛	14	RalsPur .40	12	136	15⅛	15⅛	15¼+	⅛
4½	3¼	Ramad .12e	15	x73	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	
24	13⅛	Rancoin .80	6	38	17⅞	17¼	17¼—	½
8⅞	4⅛	RapidAm	9	40	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
33⅛	29	Raybr 1.50b	6	12	30½	30¼	30½+	⅛
28⅛	19	Raymnd 1	7	25	26⅛	26½	26½	
32	28	Raythn 1	10	x320	30⅛	30½	30⅞+	¼
24	16⅛	ReadBat 1	8	91	22⅛	22¼	22¼—	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Redman	3	64	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
24	20¼	ReevsB 1.60	6	10	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
20½	14½	ReichCh .74	8	17	15½	15⅛	15¼+	⅛
14⅛	8⅛	ReliabSt .68	7	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
35½	29⅛	ReinEl 1.20	10	165	31	30⅛	31 +	⅜
26⅛	18½	ReliGp	4	35	24	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
43¼	34⅛	RelG pf 2.20		21	38⅛	38½	38⅛+	¼
30	24	RelG pf 2.60		136	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	¼
29¼	25⅛	Relin pf 2.68		3	28⅛	28⅛	28½+	⅛
11	7⅛	RepubCp	7	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
24½	15¼	RepFinS 1	5	22	24	24	24	
2	1½	RepMtg		7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
34⅛	22	RepStl 1.60	8	238	22⅞	22¼	22½+	¼
34⅛	28	RepTex 1.20	7	10	28	d27⅞	27⅞—	⅜
21⅛	1⅛	ResrvOil .20	13	115	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
26⅛	15⅛	RevcoDS .40	13	87	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
21⅛	9⅛	Revere	11	65	14¼	14⅛	14¼+	⅛
46½	35⅛	Revlon	15	187	44½	43⅞	43⅞—	¼
14⅛	9⅛	Rexham .50	9	64	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
17⅛	16	Rexnrd n .80	7	33	u17⅞	17	17⅞+	⅛
70⅛	60⅛	Reynln 3.28	8	347	63⅛	62⅞	63 +	1
44⅛	29⅛	ReyMet 1.50	7	85	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
11⅛	7½	ReynSe .40a	8	25	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
16⅛	12⅛	RichCo 1	6	14	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
25⅛	18⅛	RichMer .90	10	57	24⅛	24	24⅛+	⅛
21⅛	17½	RiegelT 1.30	5	4	18½	18⅛	18½	
33⅛	20½	RioGran .80	7	16	24½	24⅛	24½	
17⅛	12½	RioGr pf .80		32	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
19⅛	13⅛	RiteAid .32	11	59	19	18⅛	18⅞—	⅛
25⅛	18⅛	Robshw .110	11	187	22½	22	22 +	⅛
25⅛	2⅛	Robrtsn 1.50	9	25	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Robins .32	9	58	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
21⅛	17⅛	RochG 1.40	8	12	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
17⅛	14⅛	RochTl 1.12	9	25	u17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	
13⅛	10⅛	Rockowr .76	5	13	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞+	⅛
37¼	30⅛	Rockwl 2.20	8	48	30⅛	30⅛	30¼+	⅛
51½	30⅛	RohmH 1.28	10	50	33¼	32⅛	32⅞+	⅛
6⅞	5½	Rohrind	65	39	6	5⅞	5⅞	
24¼	16½	Rollins .50	10	16	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
4½	3⅛	Ronson	73	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
26⅛	20⅛	Roper 1.60	5	3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
14½	9¼	Rorer .60	11	247	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
29⅛	19½	Rosario .40b	13	16	23¼	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
28½	14⅛	Rowan .12	12	434	26¼	26	26 —	⅛
21⅛	14⅛	RoyCCol 1	9	105	u21⅛	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
61	51⅛	RoylD 4.25e	5	151	57⅛	56¼	56⅞—	⅛
27½	21½	Rubbrm .60	13	8	25	24⅞	24⅞+	⅛
12⅛	10⅛	RussTogh .76	8	104	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
18	12⅛	RyderS .40	7	104	16	15⅞	15⅞	

S

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
4⅛	2⅛	SCA	10	13	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	
25⅛	19⅛	SCM 1	5	165	20⅛	20⅛	20½+	⅛
15½	12¼	SOS .50	5	11	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
33⅛	24	Sabine .50	10	9	28½	28¼	28½+	⅛
6⅛	4⅞	Safgdln .16	7	22	5½	5¼	5½+	⅛
50⅛	40⅛	Safewy 2.20	10	106	42⅛	41⅞	41⅞—	⅛
13⅞	9½	SagaCp .36	7	53	12½	12	12½	
44½	29⅛	SJoMn 1.30	12	41	33⅛	33¼	33⅛+	⅛
14⅛	12½	StJoLP 1.20	10	20	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
47½	39	StLSaF 2.50	8	12	45⅛	45	45 —	⅛
13⅛	11⅛	SPaulS 1.02e		21	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
33⅛	28⅛	StRegP 1.64	9	343	32¼	31⅞	31½—	⅛
7⅛	6¼	Salant .32	5	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
23⅛	13⅛	Sambos .48	12	247	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞—	
15⅛	13⅛	SDieGE 1.36	8	148	15½	15⅛	15½+	⅛
12	7¼	SJuanR .99t	12	6	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	
16⅛	9⅛	Sanders		53	15⅛	15¼	15⅛—	⅛
42½	35½	SFeInd 2.20	6	228	38⅛	37½	37⅞+	⅛
11½	9⅛	SFeIn pf .50		3	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
56	42½	SFeInt .60	6	247	48⅛	47⅛	47⅛—	⅛
16⅛	13⅛	SgtWel .60	7	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
5	3⅛	SaulRE		21	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	SavASip	3	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7½	5⅛	SavOnD .24	7	22	6⅛	6¼	6¼	
13⅛	9⅛	SavEIP 1b	7	22	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
16	14⅛	SavE A 1.34		15	15½	15	15 —	½
14⅛	13	SavE pf 1.28		8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
50	18⅛	SavBM .40	8	895	34⅛	33⅛	33½+	⅛
19⅛	15⅛	SavBM wi		107	17½	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Saxon	2	70	4⅛	4	4⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Schaefer	7	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
44⅛	28½	SchrPlo 1.12	9	854	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
18½	12½	Schlitz .68	10	81	13⅛	12⅞	13 —	⅛
70⅛	56	Schlmb 1.10	17	336	68½	68⅛	68⅛—	⅛
16	13	SCOAIn .90	5	31	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+	½
6⅛	5	ScotLad .36	11	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
29	22⅛	ScotFet 1.40	7	16	25⅛	25½	25½+	⅛
27½	21⅛	ScottFor 1	8	157	27	27	27 +	⅜
20⅛	13	ScottP .76	8	378	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
12⅛	8	Scottys .20	11	35	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
23½	19	Scovill 1.20	7	39	19½	19⅛	19½	
8	6⅛	Scudder	13	143	6⅛	6½	6½	
9½	8⅛	Scud pf .71e		31	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
60⅛	24⅛	SeaCont .60	9	126	46⅛	45½	45⅞—	⅛
39⅛	30⅛	SeabCL 2	5	104	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
4⅞	2⅛	SeabWA	3	35	3⅛	3½	3½—	⅛
24	19⅛	Seagram .80	8	27	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞—	¼
11⅛	7⅛	Seagrv .10e	6	13	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
17⅛	14⅛	SeaIPw 1	7	37	16½	15⅛	16⅛+	⅛
13⅛	10⅛	SearleG .52	10	226	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	¼
32⅛	27⅛	Sears .96	11	886	30¼	29½	29⅞—	½
15⅛	7⅛	Seatrain	11	60	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	
41⅛	27⅛	SedcoInc .20	8	68	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
17⅛	15⅛	SeiglLt 1.20b	5	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	SvcCpInt .24	5	32	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
20⅛	15⅛	Servmt 1	6	6	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
11½	7⅛	Shakspr .40	6	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
33⅛	28	Shaklee .50	9	310	u39⅞	38⅛	33¼—	⅛
20⅛	15⅛	Shapell .10	3	67	16¼	16⅛	16¼+	⅜
9⅛	6⅛	ShearH .30a	2	32	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
36½	29⅛	ShellOil 1.60	6	213	31	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	ShlrGl .60a	4	73	12⅛	11⅛	12	
23⅛	18⅛	ShllGl pf1.25		4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
41½	23⅛	Shrwin 2.20	34	108	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
14½	12	SierPac 1.10	7	42	14⅛	14⅛	14½+	⅛
34½	24	Signal 1.10	7	58	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
40	35⅛	Signode 1.32	10	35	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
7⅛	5½	SimPrec .28	8	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
19⅛	13⅛	Simm 1.12	16	17	14¼	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
16⅛	10	SimpPat .50	12	192	11	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
25⅛	9½	Singer .40	7	260	23¼	23	23⅛+	⅜
45	40⅛	Singr pf 3.50		7	41⅛	41⅛	41⅞+	⅛
24⅛	17⅛	Skaggs .70	10	8	24	24	24	
19⅛	12	Skyline .32	12	82	13½	13⅛	13¼—	⅛
10⅛	14⅛	SmithA .80	4	10	15⅛	14⅞	15 —	⅛
42⅛	29⅛	SmithInt .72	10	106	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
41⅛	30⅛	Smtkln 1.10	16	396	41⅛	41⅛	41½	
20⅛	16⅛	SmithTr .70	5	50	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
22	17	Smucker .90	8	2	17⅛	17⅛	17¼—	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Sonesta		8	6	6	6	
10½	8⅛	SonyCp .07e	14	1772	8¼	d 8	8 —	¼
50	37	SooLin 3.50e	6	2	44	43⅞	44 +	½
21	18⅛	SCrEG 1.56	9	114	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
20⅛	17½	SoJerIn 1.62	9	5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
17⅛	13	Soutdwn .60		30	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
32	26	Sdwn pf 1.80		14	30¼	30¼	30¼—	⅛
12⅛	9⅛	SoetBk .40	9	69	10⅛	10¼	10¼	
9⅛	7	SoetPS 1.37t	7	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	¼
25⅛	21⅛	SoCalE 2	6	208	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
18⅛	15⅛	SouthCo 1.54	9	407	18	17⅛	18	
21⅛	18⅛	SoInGE 1.32	7	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
31¼	30	SoNRes 1.05	8	71	u31⅞	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
48⅛	36⅛	SoNETel 3	9	16	38⅛	37⅛	38 +	⅛
39½	32⅛	SouPac 2.40	8	1113	35⅛	34½	34⅞?	½
62⅛	50⅛	SouRy 2.60	9	41	53½	53	53 —	½
6⅞	6⅛	SouRy pf .50		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
35⅛	30⅛	SoUnCo 1.92	15	68	34	33⅛	33⅛	
27⅛	20½	Soutind .60b	11	73	26	25⅛	25⅛	
47	35	SouRoyl .68	15	27	39½	39⅛	39⅛+	⅛
25⅛	18⅛	SwtAir .28	7	12	22⅛	22	22⅛+	⅛
25⅛	20½	SwtBksh 1	8	2	22⅛	22½	22½—	⅛
18⅛	7⅛	SwstFor .0	6	16	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
22⅛	19	SwtFl pf1.50		5	19	19	19 —	⅛
16	13⅛	SwPbSv 1.10	10	51	15½	15⅛	15½	
15½	1⅞	SpartF .28	7	12	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
13⅛	9⅛	Sparton .48	7	22	13⅛	13	13 +	⅛
20⅛	15½	SperryH 1	7	9	18	17½	18 +	⅛
41	36	SperryH pf 3		1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛+	⅛
43⅛	32½	SperryR 1.12	7	175	33¼	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
15	12⅛	SpringM .90	8	41	14⅛	14	14	
29⅛	23½	SquarD 1.20	12	49	26	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
30½	23½	Squibb .96	10	109	24¼	24	24 —	¼
22⅛	17⅛	Staley 1	10	21	21½	21½	21½	
31⅛	24⅛	StBrnd 1.28	13	72	29⅛	29	29 —	¼
52½	47⅛	StdBr pf 3.10		z90	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛—	¼
42⅛	29⅛	StBPaint .48	14	25	31⅛	30½	30½—	⅛
12⅛	9⅛	StdMotA .40	6	18	11⅛	11⅛	11¼+	¼
45½	37½	StOilCl 2.40	7	442	41⅞	41¼	41¼—	⅛
59⅛	46⅛	StOInd 2.60	8	444	48⅞	48½	48⅞+	½
91¼	73½	StOilOh 1.36	20	532	80½	79	79 —	1⅛

(Continued on next page.)

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	25.80
Albert Heijn	98.50
Algembank	321.50
Amrobank	67.70
A'dam Rub	79
Fokker	23.80
Heineken	109.60
H.V.A.	48
Holl-Am-H	108.50
Hoogovens	25.60
K.L.M.	116.80
Nat Neder	94
Pakhoed	64
Philips	26.40
Robeco	182.20
Rolinco	128.50
Royal Dutch	139.40
Unilever	126.40
Van Ommer	143
Ver Mach	44.80

Brussels

Arbed	2,055
Brux-Lamb	1,590
Cock Ougree	376
Electrobel	6,440
GB-Inno-BM	1,880
Hoboken	2,450
Pétrofina	4,008
Ph Gevaert	1,240
Soc Générale	1,900
Solvay	2,605
Un Minière	850

Frankfurt

AEG	85
BASF	149.30
Bayer	137.80
Commerzbk	205.50
Cont Gummi	68.40
Daimler	348.50
Demag	146.20
Deutbank	295
DresdeBk	234
Hoechst	136.30
Hoesch	43.70
Karstd	372
Kaufhof	243
KHD	164.50
Lufthansa	113.50
Mannesmann	157
Metallgesell	236.50
Neckermann	119.70
RWE new	179.70
Schering	256
Siemens	276.60
Thyssen	119.10
Varta	181.80
Veba	119.90
Volkswagen	194.20

London

Anglo-Am cp	3.00
Anglo-Am	30.50
Barclay bk	3.32
Beecham G	6.49
BICC	1.22
Boots	2.38
Bowater	1.85
Brit-Am-Toc	2.80
Brit-Oxyg	0.77
Brit Pet	9.16
Burmah	0.62
CadburySc	0.56
Chartered	1.43
Courtaulds	1.24
DeBeer D	2.89
Decca Rec	5.28
Distillers	1.83
Dunlop	0.97
E Mus Ind	2.18
GEC	2.75
FreeStGed	£17.00
GKN	3.03
Glaxo Gr	6.12
Gold Fields	2.08
Gt Un St	3.32
Guinness	1.68
Hawker-Sdo	1.96
Hudson Bay	$10.50
Imp Chem	4.21
Imps	0.80
Mark&Spen	1.67
Metal Box	3.40
Nichols	0.57
Plessey	1.07
Rand Mines	1.96
Rank Org	2.68
Royal Dutch	41 ¾
R.T.Z.	1.98
Shell	6.01
Thorn (A)	4.06
Tube Invest	3.80
Union Carb	2.88
Vickers	2.00
War L3½	37.00
West Deep	$9.70
West Drief	$27.80
West Hold	$20.50
West Min	1.83
Woolworth	0.60
ZC	0.13

Milan

Bastogi	585
ERBA	1,100
ErcMarelli	224
Fiat	2,012
Finsider	94
Generali	37,945
IFI	2,351
Italgas	661
Italsider	124
LaRinas	47
Montedis	223
Olivetti	990
Pirelli	2,131
Snia Visco	700

Paris

Air Liquide	289.90
Allmentaire	86
Aquitaine	327
BSN	474
Carrefour	1,422
Cim Lafarge	172
Cie Bancaire	326
CFP	108.10
CGE	288.50
CCF	103.90
Ferodo	408.80
Imétal	71.60
L'Oréal	699
Mach Bull	30.65
Michelin	1,363
Moët-Henn	426
Moulinex	189.20
Paribas	92
PUK	86.90
Penarroya	43.20
Perrier	106
Peugeot	307.50
Rh Poulenc	55.20
Sacilor	25.70
St Gobain	128.70
Suez	238.50
Télémécan	615
Thomson	188.50
Usinor	22.50

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,565
Buehrle	2,380
B Boveri	1,620
Ciba Geigy	1,415
Cr Suisse	2,300
Fischer	790
HofRochN	9,558
Nestlé	3,590
Sandoz	4,425
Sté B Suisse	400
Sulzer	2,995
U.B Suisse	3,260

b—Bid.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling
1 M.	6⅛-6¼	3⅞-3⅞	1⅞-1⅛	5¾-6
2 M.	6⅝-7	3⅞-3⅞	2 -2⅛	5¾-6
3 M.	7⅛-7⅛	3⅞-4	2⅛-2⅛	6 -6⅛
6 M.	7⅜-7½	4 -4⅛	2⅛-3	6¾-7
1 Y.	7½-7⅝	4⅛-4⅜	3 -3⅛	7⅛-7½

European Gold Markets

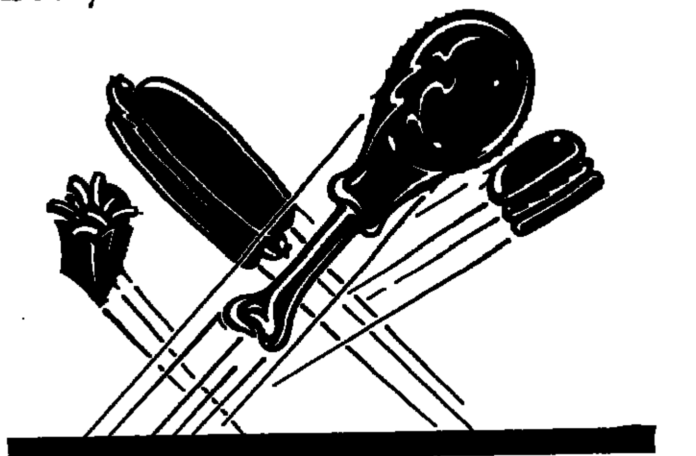
Oct. 4, 1977

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	155.10	154.85	—0.40
Zurich	155.675	155.05	—0.575
Paris (12.5 kilo)	158.65	158.31	—0.50

U.S. dollars per ounce.

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Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank
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Closing Prices Oct. 4, 1977

	Bid	Ask
	4½	4¾
	7⅛	8¼
	13⅝	14⅛
	2½	3
	6⅛	6⅛
	2⅛	2⅛
	11⅛	11⅛
	49⅛	49⅞
	12⅛	13⅛
	9	9½
	12⅛	12⅛
	2⅛	2⅛
	11½	11⅛
	12½	13
	32	33
	10½	11½
	1 15-16	2 3-16
	4⅛	4½
	24⅛	24⅞
	6⅛	7⅛
	1⅛	2
	36⅛	37
	19½	20⅛
	16⅛	16⅛
	3⅛	4⅛
	15½	16
	10⅛	11⅛
	4⅛	5⅛
	17⅛	18
	8⅛	9⅛
	6⅛	7⅛
	28½	29⅛
	8⅛	9⅛
	27	30½
	2⅛	2⅛
	21⅛	22⅛
	4⅛	5
	6⅛	6+
	38⅛	39⅛
	36⅛	37⅛
	9½	11⅛
	3⅛	4⅛
	10⅛	10⅛
	4⅛	4⅛
	30½	32
	4⅛	4⅛
	2	3½
	5½	5⅛
	7⅛	3⅛
	4	4⅛
	4½	5⅛
	15⅛	15⅛
	16	17
	12	12⅛
	122½	125½
	7⅛	8⅛
	73⅛	38⅛
	35	35⅛
	29	30½
	9⅛	10⅛
	1⅛	1½
	16½	17
	25½	27
	30½	31½
	29	30
	16	16⅛

	Bid	Ask
CrossCo	27½	28¼
CutlrFed	1¼	1⅛
DanlyM	13⅛	14⅛
DataDLb	3⅞	4⅛
Data 100	7⅛	7⅛
DaviMal	25	27
Decorin	2⅛	2⅛
DekibAg	22⅛	23⅛
DeLuxC	25½	26⅛
DetCanT	13	14
DeltntB	19½	20½
DeweyEl	⅞	1⅛
DiaCrys	16⅛	17
DixnCru	25	25⅛
Docutel	3½	3⅛
DollrGn	10⅛	11⅛
Donldsn	22⅛	23½
DorchGs	11⅛	12
DoyleDB	21½	22
DunkinD	9⅛	10
Duriron	16⅛	17½
Eberline	5⅛	5⅛
EconLab	22⅛	23⅛
ElPasEl	11⅛	12⅛
ElderBe	6⅛	7
EleNuci	6½	7⅛
ElMdul	3⅛	3⅛
EnrDev	20⅛	21
Entwistl	3	3⅛
EqtOil	15⅛	16⅛
EthanAl	15½	16⅛
Fabri7	1¼	1½
FidUnLf	25⅛	25⅛
Fingrht	6⅛	7
FrBkSys	35½	36¼
FrBosin	19	19⅛
FtEmpSt	8	8½
FtWnFin	3	3⅛
Flickgr	14⅛	15⅛
FlaWatU	⅛	⅛
ForestO	18⅛	18⅛
Formigil	⅞	1⅛
FrankCp	5⅛	6⅛
FrankEl	13⅛	13⅛
Frodice	13¼	13⅛
GaRlEst	4⅛	5
GnReins	176	180
GovEFn	10⅛	11½
GreCtls	14⅛	15
GreenMt	12⅛	12⅛
GreyAdv	22⅛	23⅛
Glltlenst	16⅛	17⅛
Gyrodyn	2⅛	3⅛
HrpRow	10⅛	10⅛
HartfNt	14⅛	15⅛
HenredF	17	17⅛
Holobm	1½	1⅛
Hoover	12¼	12⅛
HertzRs	⅛	1⅛
HudsPap	24½	26
HyattCp	6⅛	7½
Hyattlnt	5	5½
IndNucl	3⅛	3⅛
Intraled	2½	3
InterCp	49	50½
IntrcEnr	9⅛	10⅛
Intermk	4⅛	4⅛
IntBkWsh	7½	7⅛
IntmdGs	18⅛	19⅛
IaSou Ut	26⅛	26⅞

	Bid	Ask
JamWPr	5	5½
Jamsby	13⅛	13⅛
Jiffy Fds	⅞	1⅛
Joslyn M	14⅛	15½
KalsSti pf	20½	21
Kalvar	1⅛	2
Kaman A	26½	27⅛
Kampg A	7⅛	8⅛
Kate Gre	⅛	1⅛
Kaysam	6½	8
Kear Tr	10	10⅛
Kelly Svc	30½	31
Keuff Ess	13⅛	14½
Keye Fib	15	15⅛
Key CusF	4½	5
Keys Int	17	17⅛
King Inf	4⅛	4⅛
Knap Vog	16⅛	17⅛
Lance In	24½	25¼
Land Res	1½	1⅛
Lane Co	16	17
Limit Str	18⅛	19
Lin Bcast	19⅛	19⅛
Log Etrn	5	6
Madisn G	16⅛	17⅛
Mal Rlty	1 1-16	1⅛
Mallkrt	34	35
MgtAssis	7⅛	8⅛
Maul LP	12⅛	13⅛
McCorm	15⅛	16⅛
McQuay	16⅛	17
Medtrn	23	23⅛
Merid In	2⅛	3⅛
Mdtex W	20½	21½
Midld Ca	1⅛	2⅛
MidlRes	3-16	⅛
Midl Bks	23⅛	24½
Millipr	22½	22⅛
MissVl G	16⅛	17⅛
Monf Col	4½	4⅛
Moore S	10	10½
Moore P	14⅛	15⅛
Moro Res	⅛	⅛
Mostek	14⅛	14⅛
Motch M	6⅛	7⅛
Mot Club	4⅛	4⅛
Mueller	16⅛	17⅛
Narag Cp	12⅛	1⅛
Nat G&O	16⅛	17⅛
Nat Lib	5⅛	5⅛
N SecRsh	5⅛	6
Natnw Rl	7	8
NJNat G	17	18
Nielsn A	21⅛	21⅛
Nielsn B	21½	22
NoCar Gs	11⅛	12
NoEOi un	39⅛	40⅛
NW NatG	18	10⅛
NW PuSv	19	19½
Noxel Cp	16⅛	17⅛
Ogilvy M	38½	39⅛
Ohio Ferr	8⅛	9⅛
Otter TP	22½	23
Over NA	3⅛	4⅛
PCA Int	9⅛	9⅛
Pabst Br	26	26½
PacGa R	23⅛	24
Pakco	1⅛	2½
Pauley P	6⅛	7
Pearl Mt	10⅛	11½
Pa Enter	16⅛	17⅛
Petrsn H	16	16⅛

	Bid	Ask
Petrolit	37¼	38¼
Pettibon	21	22
Piedmt A	4⅛	5¼
Pinkrtn	28	28⅛
Pion HiB	19⅛	19⅛
Pistilin	2⅛	3⅛
PopoPd	13	13⅛
Possis Cp	⅞	1⅛
Progrp	1⅛	2
PubS NC	11½	11⅛
P Bennet	15⅛	16½
PutD Cap	7	7⅛
Qual Inns	2⅛	2⅛
Ragen Pr	8⅛	9⅛
Rahall C	18½	19½
Raychm	138	143
Rhymnd	18	19
Recog Eq	7½	7⅛
Roselon	2	3½
Rouse	6½	6⅛
Rus Stov	11⅛	12⅛
Sadlier	2⅛	3⅛
Scan Dat	1⅛	⅞
Scripps H	36½	38½
Sels Delt	4⅛	4½
Seneca F	4	4⅛
SevenUp	29	29⅛
Shawmt	27⅛	28⅛
Snap Tls	28⅛	29½
SolidSt Sc	5½	6½
S CalWat	14	14⅛
SwGs Cp	11⅛	11⅛
SwEl Sv	16	16⅛
Standyn	26⅛	27⅛
Std Regis	19⅛	20½
Stan HPd	14½	15½
Sterlg Str	5⅛	6½
Strawb Cl	25	26½
Super El	6	6⅛
TIME DC	5½	6
Taco Bell	23⅛	23⅛
Tameax	30	31
Tech Pub	27⅛	28⅛
Tecum P	55⅛	57⅛
Tennant	30	32
Tifny Co	12⅛	13⅛
ToscoCp	4½	4⅛
Transo O	14⅛	15½
Trico Pd	41½	42
Trin DG	5 7-16	5 15-16
Tyson F	15⅛	16½
Un McGII	9	10
US Sore	14⅛	14⅛
US TrkLn	13⅛	14⅛
UVa Bks	18	18½
UnPen P	20⅛	21½
Valley Gs	10⅛	11⅛
VanD Air	9⅛	10⅛
Vance S	5⅛	6⅛
Velcro	8⅛	9
VaN Bnk	19⅛	20⅛
Wads Pu	9½	9⅛
Wsh NG	15⅛	16⅛
Webb Re	11½	12⅛
Weldtrn	1⅛	2⅛
Welng M	6½	7
Well Gar	4⅛	5½
Wsin Mtg	2⅛	2⅛
Westmd	41½	42⅛
Wdwrd L	24⅛	25½
WrldwEn	5 3-16	5 7-16
Wright W	6	6⅛
ZionUt B	25¼	26¼

Currency Rates

October 4, 1977

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr
Amsterdam	2.4590	4.3100	106.495*	50.32*	27.82y	—	6.8149*	104.75*	39.960*
Brussels (c)	35.6475	62.59	15.4925	7.30135	4.047*	14.547	—	15.2275	5.809
Frankfurt	2.2972	4.0350	—	47.14*	2.611x	93.995*	6.452*	98.20*	37.51*
London (z)	1.75635	—	4.0355	8.5750	1,548.00	4.39650	62.57	4.1085	10.77075
Milan	881.55	1,546.25	383.11	180.53	—	360.03	24.73	376.55	143.72
Paris	4.8820	8.5770	212.220*	—	5.5420x	199.350*	13.7070*	208.660*	79.620*
Zurich	2.3355	4.10625	101.725*	47.94*	0.2655*	95.635*	6.5652*	—	38.145*

The following are dollar values on the London foreign exchange market: Danish krone: 6.13375; Escudo: 40.575; Israeli £: 10.33; Peseta: 84.58; Schilling: 16.375; Sw. krona: 4.8165; Yen: 260.025; Norw krone: 5.4890; Fin. mark: 4.1450; Belgian financial franc: 35.585; Singapore $: 2.46305; Hong Kong $: 4.66835; Canadian $: 0.9238.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

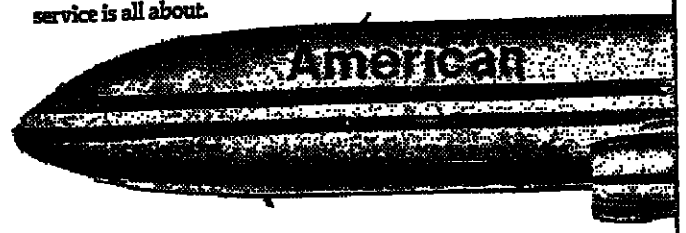


Again

In 1975, the third consecutive survey of the US Airline Passengers Association again named American Airlines the frequent flier's No. 1 choice for domestic air travel in the U.S.A.

Now, in 1977, Opinion Research Corporation Survey of 513 US Executives also named American Airlines the No. 1 choice.

All these experienced travellers KNOW what good airline service is all about.



American Airlines

NEW YORK, Oct. 4. — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	2.53*	1.33½*
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	*1.65	1.52
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½ yd	.44	38
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	259.60	112.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	210.19	210.19
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	61-62	71-73
Lead spot, lb	.31	25-.26
Copper elect., lb	60⅞	74⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	5.9435	4.0319
Zinc, E. St L. basis, lb	34	39.40
Silver N.Y. oz	4.625	4.355
Gold N.Y. oz	155.20	114.75
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31 1931) *—Nominal	825.80f	816.60
October 4 ...		

p—Preliminary
f—Final

NEW YORK FUTURES
Oct. 4, 1977

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb					
Jan	8.20	8.25	8.10	b8.01	−0.26
Mar	8.40	8.46	8.25	8.31	−0.37
May	8.90	8.95	8.72	8.81	−0.33

U.S. Commodity Prices

Jul	9.32	9.35	9.10	9.20	−0.29
Sep	9.44	9.48	9.28	9.37	−0.27
Oct	9.55	9.56	9.40	9.49	−0.26

Sales: 4,650

COFFEE 'C'
37,500 lbs.; cents per lb

Dec	166.00	166.75	158.75	158.75	−8.00
Mar	148.75	149.00	146.80	+146.80	−3.20
May	147.00	147.75	144.50	+144.50	−4.00
Jul	146.00	146.00	146.00	+143.75	−3.75
Sep	140.00	140.00	140.00	+140.00	−4.00
Dec	134.25	134.25	134.25	+132.50	−4.00

Sales: 1,052.
Parana spot 1.90n.
a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal

COCOA
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb

Dec	187.50	139.10	185.08	187.50s	+2.50
Mar	167.00	168.00	165.80	167.60s	+0.55
May	157.00	159.00	156.80	158.70s	+0.70
Jul	151.50	151.50	148.40	151.20s	+0.35
Sep	144.15	144.15	143.30	145.75s	+0.65
Dec	133.10	138.50	137.50	139.00s	+0.25

Sales: 1,249
s-settling.
Spot accra unavailable
ap-1004 1102ped

COPPER
25,000 lbs.; cents per lb

Oct	55.00	56.20	55.00	56.20s	+1.00
Dec	55.80	57.30	55.70	57.60s	+1.00
Jan	56.20	57.60	56.20	57.40s	+1.00
Mar	57.10	58.70	57.10	58.30s	+1.00
May	59.10	59.70	58.00	59.20s	+1.00
Jul	59.80	60.30	59.00	60.10s	+1.80
Sep	59.80	61.00	59.80	61.00s	+1.00
Dec	61.10	62.30	61.10	62.30s	+1.00
Mar	63.50	63.50	63.50	63.50s	+1.00
Jul	65.10	65.10	65.10	65.10s	+1.00

Sales: estimated 2,819.

COTTON, No. 2

Not Available

MAINE ROUND WHITE POTATOES
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Nov	5.10	5.10	4.75	4.75	−0.40
Mar	5.75	5.75	5.40	5.45	−0.25
Apr	6.15	6.18	5.85	5.85	−0.29
May	7.15	7.20	6.73	6.73	−0.30

Sales: 5,355

ORANGE JUICE
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Nov	127.80	128.90	127.20	127.70	+1.40
Jan	116.50	118.00	116.05	117.50	+2.50
Mar	112.80	113.80	112.85	113.00	+1.50
May	111.75	112.78	111.50	b112.50	+1.50
Jul	110.90	112.60	110.60	111.40	+1.40
Sep	108.00	108.50	108.00	108.50	+3.00
Nov	101.50	102.00	101.50	b102.00	.
Jan	89.50	90.50	89.50	b91.00	+2.00

Sales: 3,000.

N.Y. SILVER
5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.

Dec	468.00	472.50	466.50	472.30s	+1.80
Jan	470.70	474.40	469.50	475.00s	+1.80
Mar	476.00	480.80	474.80	480.60s	+1.90
May	482.10	487.00	480.50	486.50s	+1.90
Jul	487.50	493.50	487.20	492.50s	+2.00
Sep	493.60	498.60	492.90	498.50s	+2.00
Dec	502.20	507.70	502.20	507.60s	+2.20
Jan	506.20	506.70	506.20	510.50s	+2.30
Mar	512.50	512.70	512.30	516.50s	+2.30
May	516.30	518.80	516.30	522.60s	+2.40
Jly	524.80	528.00	524.00	528.70s	+2.50

528 Sales estimated: 13,700.
s-settling

GOLD
50 troy oz.; $ per troy oz

Oct	154.20	155.10	154.00	154.80s	−0.10
Jan	157.70	158.10	157.00	157.70s	−0.10
Apr	160.00	160.70	159.80	160.20s	−0.10
Jul	162.20	163.50	162.50	162.90s	−0.10
Oct	165.00	165.80	165.80	165.50s	−0.10
Jan	167.50	169.20	168.40	168.10s	.

Sales estimated 233.

CHICAGO FUTURES
Oct. 4, 1977

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Dec	2.58¼	2.61¼	2.56½	2.59¼	+.00¾
Mar	2.70	2.71¼	2.66½	2.68¼	+.00¾
May	2.75	2.77½	2.72¾	2.74¾	+.01¼
Jul	2.80	2.81¾	2.77	2.79½	+.01
Sep	2.85¾	2.87	2.82	2.84¾	+.01
Dec	2.94¾	2.96	2.92½	2.94	+.00¾
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Dec	2.06	2.12¾	2.06	2.10¼	+.04½
Mar	2.15½	2.21½	2.15¼	2.19¼	+.04¼
May	2.21	2.26½	2.20½	2.24½	+.04½
Jul	2.23¼	2.29¼	2.23¼	2.27¾	+.04½
Sep	2.24¼	2.29½	2.24¼	2.27	+.03¼
Dec	2.23¼	2.29	2.23¼	2.29	+.05½
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Nov	5.38	5.48	5.36	5.42	+.06¼
Jan	5.45	5.56½	5.44	5.49½	+.05¾
Mar	5.53	5.65½	5.52	5.59¼	+.06¼
May	5.63	5.72	5.60½	5.67	+.06½
Jul	5.69	5.78	5.66½	5.72½	+.07
Aug	5.70	5.80	5.68½	5.74½	+.06½
Sep	5.65	5.75	5.63½	5.70½	+.08½
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Oct	18.95	19.25	18.90	19.03	+.11
Dec	19.15	19.49	19.15	19.24	+.11
Jan	19.35	19.62	19.25	19.37	+.10
Mar	19.55	19.85	19.50	19.68	+.10
May	19.85	20.85	19.75	19.90	+.05
Jul	20.15	20.30	19.95	20.00	−.07
Aug	20.20	20.30	20.00	20.00	−.08
Sep	20.20	20.30	20.00	20.10	−.10
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Oct	138.00	.41.00	137.60	140.50	+2.90
Dec	142.00	145.50	142.00	144.80	+2.70
Jan	145.00	148.10	144.70	148.00	+3.20
Mar	150.00	153.00	149.50	153.00	+3.30
May	153.00	155.50	152.50	155.30	+3.30
Jul	155.00	158.50	155.00	158.20	+3.70
Aug	157.00	168.50	156.90	160.20	+3.70
Sep	156.50	158.00	156.50	158.00	+3.20

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Oct	463.00	468.50	461.20	468.50	+2.80
Nov				470.00	+2.50
Dec	468.00	473.50	466.30	472.80	+3.00
Feb	474.00	479.50	471.80	478.90	+3.60
Apr	479.80	484.90	477.50	484.50	+3.10
Jun	485.00	490.00	483.80	490.00	+2.90
Aug	491.00	495.70	491.00	495.70	+2.80
Oct	496.70	501.10	496.70	501.10	+2.65
Dec	502.00	507.10	502.00	507.10	+2.85
Feb	508.00	513.30	508.00	513.30	+3.10
Apr	514.00	519.0	0514.00	519.00	+2.90
Jun	520.00	525.20	520.00	525.20	+3.10
Aug	526.00	531.30	526.00	531.30	+3.10

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Oct	42.50	42.82	42.45	42.62	+.22
Dec	41.00	41.48	40.95	41.25	+.28
Jan	39.50	39.85	39.50	39.70	+.20
Feb	38.95	39.30	38.95	39.12	+.17
Apr	38.60	38.90	38.50	38.77	+.27
Jun	39.60	39.90	39.60	39.70	+.20
Aug	39.70	40.10	39.70	39.95	+.28
Oct	39.80	40.85	39.80	39.95	+.28

Sales: Oct 2574; Dec 3107; Jan 85; Feb 896; April 514; June 250; Aug 147; Oct 4.
Open interest: Oct 7444; Dec 15287; Jan 807; Feb 9021; April 4936; June 3824; Aug 812; Oct 343.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Oct	39.20	39.43	39.07	39.27	+.25
Dec	36.90	37.27	36.80	36.87	+.17
Feb	35.00	35.22	34.65	34.67	−.33
Apr	32.20	32.35	31.80	31.85	−.20
Jun	33.87	33.95	33.65	33.80	+.10
Jul	34.25	34.35	34.17	34.30	+.20
Aug	32.90	33.00	32.70	32.75	+.10
Oct	31.48	31.70	31.30	31.40	+.05
Dec6; Dec 315	32.00	31.48	31.60		−.05

Sales: Oct 1166; Dec 3158; Feb 685; April 224; June 24; July 28; Aug 12; Oct 6; Dec 4.
Open interest: Oct 4548; Dec 6432; Feb 2836; April 2339; June 517; July 295; Aug 156; Oct 393; Dec 31.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Oct	44.10	44.10	42.70	42.75	−1.65
Nov	51.40	51.45	49.85	50.10	−1.40
Dec	54.00	54.00	53.05	53.15	−.85
Jan	50.85	50.85	50.65	53.65	−.90

Sales: Oct 12; Nov 195; Dec 299; Jan 6.
Open interest: Oct 50; Nov 736; Dec 1001; Jan 74

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Feb	47.40	47.60	46.75	47.20	+.05
Mar	46.50	46.50	45.65	46.05	−.05
May	45.30	45.80	45.15	45.55	+.30
Jul	45.65	46.00	45.47	45.60	+.15
Aug	44.80	44.25	43.45	43.45	−.20

Sales: Feb 3656; March 432; May 212; July 20; Aug 9.
Open interest: Feb 5287; March 1928; May 954; July 414; Aug 175.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
Oct. 4, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Dec	113	108.25	108.80-109	112.35-112.50
Mar	122	117.25	117.25-117.75	121.40-121.50
May	128	123.50	123.25-123.75	127.25-127.35
Aug	132	128	127 -128.25	131.75-132
Oct	134.40	134.25	130.10-130.50	134.25-134.40
Dec	136	135.75	132.10-132.25	135.75-136
Mar	138	137.50	133.75-134	137.50-138
4,390 lots of 50 tons.				
COCOA				
Dec	2630	2550	2555 -2560	2618 -2623
Mar	2250	2209	2230 -2270	2251 -2255
May	2095	2041	2072 -2073	2070 -2075
Jul	1990	1905	1990 -1995	1976 -1980
Sep	1934	1900	1920 -1930	1925 -1923
Dec	1860		1860 -1870	1860 -1850
Mar	No trade		1800 -1835	1783 -1820
2,944 lots of 10 tons.				
COFFEE				
Nov	2065	1975	1985 -1990	2022 -2030
Jan	1810	1731	1741 -1750	1758 -1760
Mar	1700	1600	1673 -1615	1664 -1665
May	1655	1560	1561 -1570	1590 -1595
Jul	1611	1588	1565 -1570	1570 -1590
Sep	1560		1540 -1560	1560 -1570
Dec	No trade		1548 -1548	1554 -1560
4,300 lots o 5 tons.				

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
Oct. 4, 1977

	Today Bid Asked	Previous Bid Asked
Copper wire bars:		
spot	681 - 681.50	686 - 687
3 months	694.50- 695	700 - 705
Cathodes: spot	671.50- 672.50	677.50- 678
3 months	685 - 685.50	691 - 691.50
Tin: spot	6,760 -6,780	6,820 -6,840
3 months	6,640 -6,750	6,680 -6,685
Lead: spot	334.50- 335.50	338.50- 337.50
3 months	340 - 341	343 - 344
Zinc: spot	281.25- 281.75	284 - 285
3 months	288 - 288.50	291 - 291.50
Silver: spot	263.90- 264.20	265.10- 265.42
3 months	267.90- 268	269.30- 269.40

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
Oct. 4, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Nov	—	—	800	+20
Dec	913	880	884- 885	−31
Jan	—	—	885- 900	−35
Mar	945	925	933- 935	−32
May	995	983	985- 990	−31
Jul	—	—	990-1,005	−35
Aug	1,055	1,045	1,015-1,030	−35
Oct	—	—	1,000	−35
Nov	—	—	995-1,055	−35
151 lots of 50 tons.				
COCOA				
Dec	2,235	2,180	2,186-2,190	−34
Mar	2,000	1,972	1,960-1,975	−30
May	—	—	1,880	−40
Sep	—	—	1,780-1,840	−40
Dec	—	—	1,700	+70
67 lots of 10 tons.				

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Oct. 3, 1977

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales / Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
5563 Abitibi	$9⅛	8⅞	9	−⅛
6500 Agnico E	$6¾	6½	6¾	+¼
100 Agra Ind A	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
57729 Alta Gas A	$16	15⅞	16	
3250 Almlnex	$10¾	10⅜	10⅜	
4121 Am Bonza	$33¼	27½	30	+⅜
50 Argus C pr	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+½
3350 Atco A	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
715 BP Can	$13	12¾	12¾	−⅛
1650 Banister C	$13⅝	13½	13½	−⅛
4959 Bank N S	$19⅝	19½	19⅝	+⅛
1?0 Beth Cop A	$16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	−⅜
3?0 Block Bros	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
6800 Bralor Res	$5	495	475	−5
4350 Bramalea	$5¾	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
3413 Brameda	110	106	110	+4
2100 Brenda M	$11	11	11	
37050 Bridger	$10⅛	9⅞	10	+⅛
50 BCFP	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	−⅜
1637 BC Phone	$14	13¾	14	
330 Brunswk	380	370	370	−10
250 Budd Auto	$7¼	7¼	7¼	−¼
576 Burns Fds	$11	11	11	
100 Cad Frv	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
1740 Cal Pow A	$34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	−⅛
10300 Camflo	$16	14⅝	15	+¼
3780 Campau A	$5⅞	5¾	5¾	+⅛
32000 C Nor West	$7⅞	7¾	7¾	−⅜
450 C Pakrs C	$20¼	20¼	20¼	
1243 Can Perm	$18	18	18	+⅛
140 Can Trust A	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	−⅜
490 C Tung	$9¾	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
17160 CCablesy A	$15	14½	15	+½
2375 Cdn Cel	$6⅛	5⅞	6	
35745 Cl Bk Com	$23	22⅝	22¾	+¼
676 Cdn Tire A	$31¼	31	31	−¼
800 C Ulilies	$13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
400 Canbra	430	400	430	+30
473 Cassiar	$8½	8½	8½	
1505 Celanese	315	310	310	−5
1550 Chieftan D	$15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	+¼
25 CHUM	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
400 C Holiday I	450	450	450	+5
7090 Con Bldg	330	320	325	+5
37400 Con Distrb	350	335	340	+5
5325 Cons Gas	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	
700 Cornat Ind	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8530 Con Fardy	255	255	255	−5
854 Conwest	400	380	380	−20
2500 Craigmt	460	435	450	+20
650 Crush Intl	$9¼	9¼	9¼	−⅛
2900 Cyprus	$9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	+⅛
2550 Denison	$54½	53¼	53¼	−2
2400 Dicknsn	$5	495	495	+5
2550 Dofasco A	$24	23⅞	23⅞	+⅛
832 Dom Store	$17¼	17	17¼	+¼
175 Du Pont	$13½	13½	13½	
200 Dylex L A	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
860 East Mal	330	330	330	+10
2700 Electro A	230	210	230	+30
430 Emco	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
937 Falcon C	445	440	440	−5
2340 Fibrg Nik A	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+½
725 Fed Ind a	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
600 Ford Cnda	$84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	−¼
500 Francana	$7	7	7	
2?0 Fraser A	$24⅛	24¼	24¼	+⅜
10 Fruehauf	$6½	6½	6½	−½
2400 G M Res	335	325	325	−5
3900 Gibraltar	465	450	455	+5
500 Granduc	81	81	81	−2
2250 Gt Oil Sds	$7	7	7	+¼
150 GL Paper	$22	22	22	−¼
100 Gt W Life	$59	59	59	−1½
110 Greyhnd	$17	17	17	−⅛
1 Guar Trst	$8	8	8	
100 Hambro C	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
400 Hard Crp A	235	235	235	−5
2712 Hawker A	$5⅛	5	5	−⅛
100 Hayes D A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
1000 H Bay Co	$15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+⅛
4150 IAC	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
600 Indal	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	+¼
120 Indusmin	$10¼	10¼	10¼	+¼
620 Inland Gas	$10⅝	10½	10½	−⅛
8500 Inter-City	0 $7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2550 Int Mogul	355	350	355	+15
7910 Int Pipe A	$16½	15	16⅛	+¼
4775 Inv Grp A	$7¾	7¾	7¾	
2?0 Ivaco A	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
100 Jannock B	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
4790 Kaiser Re	$10¾	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
400 Kelsey H	$13½	13	13	−½
2725 Kerr A A	$16⅛	13⅛	13⅛	−¼
500 Koffler A	$6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
2541 Labatt A	$18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	−⅛
50 Lab Min	$32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	−1⅛
5560 Lacana	395	385	395	
100 LOnt Cem	310	310	310	
4100 LL Lac	160	153	158	
1242 Lob Co A	325	320	320	+5
100 MICC	$10¼	10¼	10¼	−⅛
2700 Mclan H A	$10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	−¼
8025 MB Ltd	$19	18⅝	18⅝	−⅛
1945 M LT Mills	$13⅛	12½	13⅛	
2550 Matgmi A	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
9516 Moore	$29⅛	28⅞	29	−⅛
2175 Murphy	$9⅛	8⅞	9	+½
1600 Nat Trust	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
3460 Neonex	235	236	236	+1
4595 Noranda A	$23½	23¼	23¼	+⅜
147347 Norcen	$13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+⅛
1600 NTecm B w	$10	9⅞	9⅞	
93634 Oakwood P	340	310	315	−15
8025 Ocelot B	$12	11⅞	12	+⅛
6620 Orchan A	185	180	185	+7
4225 Oshawa A	470	460	460	−5
2200 PanCan P	$30½	30⅛	30½	−⅛
2700 Pembina	470	460	465	+5
154 Petrofina	$18	18	18	
3800 Pop Shops	$7	6¾	7	+⅛
795 Pine Point	$30⅝	30½	30⅝	+⅛
400 Pitts C	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−¼
5250 Placer	$18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	
1425 Ram	$12¼	12	12¼	+¼
200 Redpath A	$15½	15½	15½	
150 Reichhold	$6¾	6¾	6¾	
2877 Revnu Prp	70	68	70	
1200 Scotts A	$8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
10923 Shell Can	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅛
3875 Sherritt A	435	425	435	−5
3600 Siebens	$18	17½	18	+½
500 Sigma	$27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+⅛
3000 Simpsons	460	455	460	+5
4700 Simpson S	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
200 Slater Stl	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
5580 Southm A	$20	19⅞	20	
4422 Stelco A	$26⅝	26½	26½	
5050 Steep R	265	257	265	+2
200 Teck Cor A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
99 Teck Cor B	445	445	445	−15
600 Teledyne	$6	6	6	−⅛
5936 Tex Can	$31⅞	31	31	
535 Thom N A	$12	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
485 Tor Dm Bk	$17⅛	17	17	−⅛
12100 Torstar B	$12⅜	12½	12⅜	−⅛
3786 Traders A	$17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	−⅜
9135 Trns Mt A	$12	11⅞	12	+⅛
8114 TrCan PL	$16⅛	16	16	−⅛
4347 UGas A	$10½	10⅜	10⅜	−⅛
2846 Union Oil	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
620 U Keno	$8⅛	8½	8½	
1783 U Siscoe	$7⅞	7¾	7¾	−⅛
26250 Upp Can	195	167	191	+21
200 Van Der	305	305	305	+5
200 Vestgron	$12	12	12	−¼
5200 Voyager P	$10½	10¼	10⅜	
400 Weldwod	$11½	11⅜	11⅜	
5100 Wstburne	$13½	13⅜	13½	
300 West Mine	405	405	405	−5
150 Westnhse	$22	22	22	+1
1000 Westo	$12½	12	12	−⅛
1375 Woodwd A	$14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	−¼
1930 Yk Bear	410	400	400	−10
1600 Yukon C	200	200	200	

Total sales 4,126,325 shares

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian Funds ...
Quotations in cents unless marked $.

Sales / Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
12350 Asbestos	$23⅜	23½	23⅜	+1⅞
3033 Bnk Mont	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
1850 Basic Res	$5¼	5	5¼	⅛
903 Can Cem	$8½	8½	8½	
600 Cdn Indust	$19	19	19	−¼
2385 CdnInt Pw	$21⅞	21½	21⅞	+⅜
100 Dom Bridg	$21½	21½	21½	
100 Dom Text	$8½	8½	8½	−⅛
300 Fncl Col	180	180	180	
925 Gaz Metro	$5⅛	5	5	−¼
300 Imasco	$28	28	28	
200 Power Cp	$8⅞	8¾	8¾	+⅛
555 Price Co	$8½	8½	8½	
6732 Royal Bnk	$25⅞	25¾	25¾	−⅛
1820 Zellers	$5⅛	5¼	5¼	−⅛

Total sales 411,047 shares.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Oct. 4, 1977
(4 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Sony Corp	243,700	7⅞	−⅛
AmTT	240,500	62⅛	−1⅛
MidSouUt	224,000	17	−¼
PepsiCo	196,200	26	+⅜
Singer Co	193,100	23½	+½
Gen Motors	171,900	70	−⅜
US Steel	168,500	29⅝	+½
Exxon	165,500	46⅝	
PacG E	160,800	23⅝	+¼
Xerox Cp	148,800	53⅝	−⅞
GaPw 2.52pf	147,300	27	−⅜
Zenith R	143,300	13½	−⅜
Dow Ch	141,200	30⅝	−½
Royal Dut	140,600	56⅝	−⅞
Texaco Inc	139,000	28⅝	−⅜

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	20.35	19.46
Advanced	603	875
Declined	796	553
Unchanged	484	457
Total issues	1883	1885
New 1977 highs	39	43
New 1977 lows	24	20

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	853.43	855.77	839.66	842.88	−9.88
20 Trn	216.30	218.15	214.84	215.77	−8.24
15 Util	113.62	114.11	113.06	113.58	−0.04
65 Stk	292.28	293.59	288.88	289.92	−1.98

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Industrials	107.04	105.28	105.60	−0.87
Utilities	55.65	55.06	55.29	−0.06
Finance	11.68	11.52	11.54	−0.07
Transportation	13.62	13.39	13.42	−0.06
Composite	97.27	97.73	96.03	−8.71

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	53.07	52.60	52.60	−0.34
Industrials	56.81	56.28	56.28	−0.38
Transportation	40.04	39.72	39.72	−0.18
Utilities	41.43	41.19	41.19	−0.26
Finance	55.52	55.13	55.13	−0.28

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sales	Short
Oct. 3	132,737	272,577	927
Sept. 30	113,245	239,570	1,376
Sept. 29	104,501	257,837	2,132
Sept. 28	104,574	236,669	1,887
Sept. 27	111,484	240,488	1,223

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

119.35 118.70 118.80 −0.16

HouOilM	212,800	35⅜	−½
AlldArt Ind	90,600	1⅜	
CdnIntPw A	41,000	20⅝	+⅛
Nat Patent	39,300	12½	+⅜
WorkWear	37,000	4⅜	+⅛
Dome Petrl	30,900	40⅛	−⅞
PacNw Tel	30,800	20⅝	
Husky Oil	29,200	25	+¼
Incoterm A	28,000	14	+⅜
Racon Inc	27,700	4	+¼
Approx final total	2,380,000		
Stock sales year ago	1,810,000		

American Stock Index:
Exchange Index: High Low Close Chg.

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS— 39

Abbott Labs	Entex	Pizza Hut
Albertsons	Gen Cable	PSEG 8.03pf
AMBAC Ind	GorJwlyA	Rexnord n
AmFin Sys	HarteHnks	Roch Tel
Aristar Inc	Helleman	RovCr Cola
Block HR	Hought Mift	ShakleeCp
BristMyer	JohnsnCn	SoNatRes
CCI Cp wi	Koehring	SuperVal
Caro FrgtC	LevitzFrn	Triang Pac
ChurChick	MacDonal	UnBrnd pfA
Colon Penn	Macy RH	UnEnRes
Crown Crk	PayLessDg	Warner Co
Empire Gas	Philip Morr	Zale Corp

NEW LOWS— 24

Allied Main	Katy Ind	Sony Corp
Braun CF	KatyInd pfB	SwstFind pf
CBS	LiggG 5.25pf	Stone Con
Charter NY	MAPCO	Technicon
Craig Corp	Memorex	Texglf 3pf
IUInt pf	NwstStlW	TransW Air
IndiM 2.15pf	Pittston Co	Unit Indust
JonLau pfA	RepTexCp	UnJersy Bk

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	98¼	99¼
Ashland 7½-82	99¾	100½
Australia 8¾-83	102¼	103
Austral 8¾-91	103¾	104½
Austral 8¼-92	98½	99¼
BTokyo 7⅝-84	99	99¾
Barclays 8½-92	100	100¾
BCHyd. 7¾-85	97½	98¼
Bell Cnda 7¾-1	100¾	101½
BFCE 8¾-83	101	101¾
Brazil 9¼-84	99¼	100
Brit Gas 9-81	103	104
BrokenHill 8-85	99¾	100¾
Cpc. Berm. 8¼-84	101½	102½
Cdn NatlR 8⅞-86	101¼	102¼
Charbongs 8⅞-81	100½	101½
CityInvest 8¾-84	99	100
Cons Food 7½-91	98	99
Conoco 8-86	101	102
Cutler Ham 8-87	99½	100½
EEC 8¼-82	100½	101¼
EEC 7¾-84	98	98¾
ECS 8¾-81	102½	103¼
ECS 8¼-97	99¼	100
EIB 8¼-83	100¾	101½
EIB 8-84	100	100¾
EIB 8¾-92	100½	101½
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	99¼	100
EMI 9¼-89	100¾	101¾
Ericsson 8½-89	100¼	101
Esso 8-86 nov	103	104
Eurofima 8½-83	101½	102½
Fiat 8-82	98¼	99
First-Chic 7-80	99¼	100¼
Gotaverken 8½-87	98	98¾
Gould 9¾-83	104	105
GulfWestin 8¼-84	100	101
Hamersley 8½-84	101½	102½
Home Oil 9½-86	103½	104½
ICI 8¼-87	100	100¾
ISE Cnda 9-82	103¾	104½
I.U.Overseas 9-83	101¼	102¼
Kidde W. 8½-85	99¾	100½
Kockums 8-83	99¾	100½
Manitoba 8¾-83	103½	104½
Michelin 9¼-86	102¼	103
Midld Intl 8¾-86	101½	102¼
Montreal 9¼-83	102	103
NCBoard 8-87	97¼	98
NatWest 9-86	102¼	103¼
NBrunswick 9-83	102½	103½
NBrunswick 8-84	100¾	101½
NZealand 9¼-82	103¼	104¾
NZealand 8½-83	103½	104½
NrgKombk 8½-91	100	101
Norskhyd 8½-92	100	101
Norway 8½-81	103½	104½
Occidental 9¾-83	103¼	104¼
Offsh Min 8¼-85	100½	101¼
Ontario 9-83	104½	105¼
OntarioHyd 8-87	99¾	100½
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	102¼	103¼
QuebProv 8½-81	101¼	102¼
QuebProv 9-83	102	103
Ralston 7½-87	100¼	101¼
SaabScania 8½-89	97¾	98¾
S.A.S. 8-85	98¾	99¾
Shell 8-86	102⅝	103⅝
Shell 7½-87	100¼	101¼
Singer 8¾-82	101¼	102¼
Stind 8⅝-88	102½	103½
Sweden 8¼-87	99¼	100
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	99	100
TMay 7¾-87	98	98¾
Textron 7¾-87	99	100
Transocean 8-86	101¾	102¾
Transocean 7½-87	100¾	101¾
UnOil 7½-87	100	101
Utah 8-87	101	102
Vwagen 7¾-87	99¼	100
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	98¼	99

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	83	85
Ashland 5-88	92	94
Beatrice 6¼-91	114	116
Beatrice 4½-92	95	97
Beecham 6⅜-92	98	98¾
Borden 6⅜-91	114	116
Borden 5-92	104	106
BroadHale 4¾-87	78	80
Carnation 4-88	82½	84½
Chevron 5-88	128	130
Chrysler 4¾-88	68	70
Chrysler 5-88	71½	73½
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	97¼	98½
Cummin 6¼-86	100	102
Dartind 4¾-87	81½	83½
EastKodak 4½-88	90	92
Ennia 7¼-92	102¼	103¼
Fairchild 5¼-91	86½	88
Firestone 5-88	85½	87½
Ford 6-86	97½	99½
Ford 5-88	87	89
GenElec 4¼-87	83	85
GenFoods 4½-82	94	96
Gillette 4¾-82	87	89
Gillette 4¾-87	79	81
GulfWestn 5-86	81	83
Honeywell 6-86	90	92
ICI 6¾-97	96¾	97½
INA 6-97	94¾	95¾
I.S.E. 6¼-89	91	93
ITT 4¾-87	84½	86½
Jusco 6-92	101	102
Komatsu 7¼-90	105¾	106¾
Mitsui 7¼-90	109¾	110¾
MorganJP 4¼-87	108	102
Nabisco 5¼-88	100½	102½
OwensIll 4½-87	123	125
PenneyJC 4½-87	77½	79½
PhilLamp 4¾-83	95½	97½
R.C.A. 5-88	85½	87½
Revlon 4⅝-83	129½	131½
Revlon 4¼-87	113½	115½
Sperry 4¼-88	85	87
Squibb 4¼-87	79	81
Texaco 4½-88	82	84
UBS 4½-87	115½	116½
UnCarb 4¾-82	96½	98½
WarnLamb 4½-87	81	83
WarnLamb 4¼-88	78	80
Xerox 5-88	84½	86½

Bondtrade—Index
(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Tuesday	102.35	95.78	109.57
Previous	102.42	95.85	109.45

We take pleasure in announcing that the following have been admitted as General Partners effective October 1, 1977

BRUCE V. CARP

CHARLES S. McVEIGH III

Salomon Brothers

Salomon Brothers International Limited
One Moorgate, London EC2R 6 AB, England
Offices: New York, Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Hong Kong
Los Angeles, Philadelphia, San Francisco. Members of Major Securities Exchanges

EEC Consumer Prices Rise by 0.4 Per Cent

BRUSSELS, Oct. 4 (AP-DJ).—Consumer price indexes in the Common Market rose an average of 0.4 per cent in August from July, when they were up only 0.3 per cent from June, figures of Eurostat, the EEC statistics office, showed yesterday.

While on a month-to-month basis the average inflation rate appeared to have accelerated somewhat, the price increase in a year was unchanged in August at 10.5 per cent.

Toshiba Sees Profit Declining 10 Per Cent

TOKYO, Oct. 2 (AP-DJ).—Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. (Toshiba) expects its net earnings in the half year ending September and the year to next March to decline, as foreign exchange losses pile up and prospects for economic recovery seem distant, Yuichi Yamada, director of financial affairs, said last week.

Toshiba, which plans to issue a $50-million, 15-year convertible bond in Europe this autumn, estimates its parent company only net profit in the six months to Sept. 30 will fall about 10 per cent from the profit a year earlier. Toshiba is the second largest maker of electrical machinery in Japan following Hitachi Ltd.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 4

(Continued from preceding page.)

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
11½	7⅝	StPacCp .20	3	17	8	8	8	
9	7	StPress .40	11	9	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
7⅞	6⅛	StPrud .66	9	8	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
19	15¾	Standex .90	6	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	−¼
36¼	28⅞	StanW 1.24	8	17	29½	29	29	−½
24⅞	19⅝	Starret 1.20	8	3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
49⅞	31⅝	StaufCh 1.80	7	53	34¾	34½	34⅝	+⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Sterchi .56	7	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
17	13⅞	SterlDg .70	10	206	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
6⅝	3⅜	SterlPro 12b	7	11	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	−⅛
13⅝	9¾	Sterndnt .50		14	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
19⅞	15	StevenJ 1.20	5	28	15⅝	15¼	15½	+¼
37⅝	28⅝	StewWa 1.96	7	9	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	−⅝
23⅝	19⅞	StokVC 1.20	9	36	21⅝	21⅜	21½	+¼
13½	11⅛	StokVC pf 1		z610	13	12¾	13	+⅜
65⅞	53⅝	StoneW 2.75		8	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝	+⅜
15⅞	12⅛	StonCon .60	6	10	12⅛	d12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
16½	12⅞	StopShop 1	5	159	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+¼
18⅝	9⅞	StorTec .67f	9	61	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	−
28¼	19⅝	StorerB 1	5	102	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+¼
16⅝	12⅝	StridRit .92	8	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	−
50⅝	38¼	StuWor 1.68	4	13	44¼	44	44⅛	+⅜
5¼	3⅞	SuavSho .20	6	1	3⅝		3⅝	+⅛
24⅞	19½	SubPrG 1.20	8	13	24	23⅝	23⅞	−⅛
12⅝	8⅛	SuCrest .50	4	89	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅛
49	40¼	SunCo 2.52	7	59	43⅝	43¼	43⅜	+⅛
51	41⅞	SunC pf 2.25		26	45¼	45	45	−⅞
25	19½	Sunbm 1.20	7	162	21⅝	21½	21½	−⅛
42¼	33⅞	Sundstr 1.20	9	64	36	35⅞	35⅞	−⅛
27¼	21⅞	SuprVal .86	10	194	u27½	26⅝	26⅝	−⅛
258	180	SuprOil 1.80	14	5	218	218	218	−2⅝
9¾	6⅝	SuprmkG .36	5	14	9	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
22⅝	14⅝	Supscp .75e	6	16	16⅛	16	16	
8¾	6⅛	SutroM .22e	41	9	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
19⅞	15⅝	Swank 1a	7	15	17⅛	17	17	
21	16⅝	Sybron .96	9	15	19	18⅝	18¾	−⅛
41¼	36¼	Sybrn pf2.40		2	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	+½
14¼	7⅝	Sycor	12	43	12⅛	12	12	−⅛
8⅝	5½	Systron	8	12	7	7	7	−⅛
T								
13⅜	7⅜	TRE .52	12	14	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
40⅝	31⅝	TRW 1.60	8	749	35	34½	34⅝	−⅛
90	74	TRW pf 4.40		2	78¾	78¼	78¾	−¼
33⅞	24	TaftBrd 1	8	12	26⅞	26⅝	26¾	+⅜
6⅝	3¾	Talcott	24	2	5¼	5	5¼	
11⅝	8⅛	Talley .70	6	35	10⅛	10	10	
13⅞	11½	Talley pf 1		4	12½	12⅜	12½	
20⅝	17⅝	TampEl 1.12	11	202	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	
42⅞	21	Tardy	7	143	30⅛	29⅝	29⅞	−⅛
16	9⅝	Tandycft	5	18	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
12½	7⅞	Tappan .24	8	31	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
23⅝	19½	Techncr .40	7	92	20½	20	20	−⅛
12⅞	5¼	Tchncolr .40	7	50	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
13	9	Technicn	8	21	9	d 8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
38¼	28⅞	Tektrnx .48	14	383	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	−¼
6⅞	4¾	Telecor .30	6	x16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
74¼	47⅞	Teledn 1.45t	4	250	52½	50⅝	50⅝	−1⅜
7⅞	6⅝	Telprmt	25	269	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
3⅞	2¼	Telex	9	35	2⅝	2½	2½	
37¼	29⅝	Tenneco	7	233	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+¼
17½	10	Tesoro 1		109	11	10⅞	10⅞	−⅛
31	21¼	Tesor pf 2.16		40	22⅝	22⅛	22½	
30⅝	25¾	Texaco 2	8	1176	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	−⅛
39¼	31⅝	TexCm 1.10	10	92	35⅝	35	35⅛	+⅛
46⅞	36⅜	TexEst 2.10	10	150	43¼	43	43	−⅛
32⅝	29⅛	TxET pf 2.87		12	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	+⅛
49	41⅞	TexGsT 2.43	9	54	45⅝	45½	45⅝	+⅛
22	14¼	TexInd 1b	8	23	22	22	22	+⅛
102¼	75⅜	TexInst 1.32	17	124	82¼	82	82	−¼
12⅝	8⅝	TexInt	11	98	10¼	10	10	−⅜
34⅞	25⅛	TexOGs .28	10	494	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	
42	28¾	TxPcLd .35e	14	5	37¼	37¼	37¼	+⅜
23⅝	18⅞	TexUtil 1.40	9	485	22¾	22⅛	22½	−⅛
31⅞	19¾	Texsgif 1.20	13	98	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	−⅛
55⅝	40⅝	Texglf pf 3		15	41½	d40⅝	40⅝	−½
5⅝	3	TexH Ind		3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
29⅞	25	Textron 1.40	8	44	26¾	26	26⅛	−⅜
34⅝	30⅛	Textr pf 2.08		20	30⅝	30¼	30¼	+⅛
26¾	22⅞	Textr pf 1.40		30	24	23⅝	23⅞	−⅛
27¼	19¼	Thiokol 1	8	x47	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	+⅜
40⅝	32⅞	ThomBet 1	15	7	38	37⅞	38	+⅛
12	9⅛	Thomln .44	7	7	11⅜	11⅛	11½	+⅛
18½	15⅛	ThomJW 80	7	10	18½	18¼	18¼	−¼
9⅞	7⅜	Thrifty .48	9	5	7⅛	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
22⅝	17⅝	Ticor 1.10	6	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	−⅛
27	16¾	Tidwatr .60	7	686	21¼	21¼	21¼	−¼
13½	10⅝	TigerInt .50	7	192	11⅛	10⅞	11	
38¾	31⅝	Timeln 1.30	9	23	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛	+⅞
25⅞	20	TimeMir .80	9	88	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
55½	49¼	Timkn 2.20	8	20	50¼	50	50	−⅛
18⅝	16	Tishman	48	11	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+½
10⅞	5½	TobinP		2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
17⅞	8½	ToddSh	76	2	14⅝	14½	14½	
27⅞	24⅛	ToEdis 2.12	9	49	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+⅛
26½	24¼	TolEd pf2.21		2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	−
12¼	9⅝	TonkaCp .48	9	5	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜	+⅛
9⅝	6⅝	ToolRol 40b	12	12	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	
15⅞	10¾	Tracor .28	7	13	14⅛	14	14	−⅛
41⅛	31⅛	Trane 1.36	9	163	35⅛	35⅛	35¼	
39⅛	34⅜	TranUn 1.92	9	37	38	37⅝	37¾	−⅛
12½	8⅛	TWA	4	123	8½	d 8¼	8¼	−⅛
26⅞	17	TWA pf		20	19½	19⅛	19½	−⅛
18⅞	17	TWA pf 1.90		12	17⅛	17	17⅛	
16⅞	13¼	Transam 80	8	152	14⅛	14¼	14¼	−⅛
120	100	Trans pf4.50		2	107	107	107	
24½	22⅛	TranInc 1.96		10	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	
22½	17	Transco 1.10	9	194	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	−⅛
11⅞	7⅞	Transcn .52	7	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
28½	26¼	TrGP pf 2.50		9	27¾	27⅝	27¾	
27¾	21	Tranwy 1.60	7	44	24⅛	24	24	
99⅝	91¼	TrGP pf 8.64		z20	98½	98¼	98¼	
107	101	TrG pf 10.32		z120	104⅛	103½	104	+⅜
37	30	Travlrs 1.28	7	244	32	31⅝	31¾	+⅛
43	36	Travelr pf 2		3	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+⅛
22⅝	19⅝	TriCon 2.16e		158	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	−⅛
24½	14⅞	TriaPac .60	5	209	u25⅛	24⅛	24⅞	+⅛
26⅞	17⅞	TrintyIn .80	6	54	23½	23	23½	
35¼	25⅝	Tropican 1	17	120	32¼	31½	31⅝	−1½
17¼	14	TucsnG 1.16	9	82	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
25⅝	9⅝	TwenCn .70	8	259	24⅛	24	24	−⅜
18½	14⅝	TwinDs .90	6	4	14⅝	14½	14½	−⅛
24½	14½	TycoLab .40	8	24	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	−⅛
24⅞	19⅝	TylerCp .60	6	3	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+⅛
23⅛	18	Tymshr	12	14	20½	20⅛	20⅜	+⅛
U								
27½	17½	UAL .60	9	151	19¾	19⅜	19⅝	+⅛
20¼	17⅛	UGI 1.48	7	17	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	−⅛
31⅞	28⅞	UGI pf 2.75		z240	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	+⅛
18¼	13½	UMC 1.20	10	79	18	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
2⅝	1⅛	UMET Tr		1	1½	1½	1½	
18⅞	13⅛	UOP .70	8	13	15⅝	15	15	−⅜
24¼	17⅜	UVInd 1	5	119	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	−⅝
57	36⅝	UVIn pf 1.26		1	50	50	50	−⅞
56	47¼	UniNV 3.35e		2	51½	51⅛	51⅛	+⅛
13⅞	10⅞	UnBncp .84	6	59	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+⅛
66⅞	47⅛	UCamp 1.80	10	170	50¾	50⅛	50⅛	−⅛
62⅝	42⅝	UnCarb 2.80	7	707	44¾	44⅛	44½	
7¼	4½	UnionCp	9	46	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
16¾	15	UnElec 1.36	9	142	15½	15⅜	15⅜	−⅛
31	28⅛	UnEl pf 2.72		11	29½	29¼	29½	
94	86¾	UnEl pf 8		1	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	−⅜
59¼	49⅛	UnOCal 2.20	7	x640	54½	54⅛	54¼	+⅛
58½	48	UPacC 1.70	11	314	50⅛	49½	49½	
20⅝	16¾	UPac pf .47		2	17½	17½	17½	+⅛
11¾	8⅞	Uniroyal .50	6	150	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
91	42⅛	Uniryal pf 8		z290	88½	88½	88½	
10⅛	7¼	UnBrand	5	115	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
15½	12⅛	UnBrnd pfA		1	u15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
11⅛	10	UnitCp .83e		38	10⅝	10½	10½	−⅛
31⅞	25½	UnEnRs 1.72	6	64	u33	29⅝	30⅛	−1⅜
19	11	UFInCal .40	6	59	18⅝	18	18¼	−⅛
14⅝	11⅛	UnGrndy	5	5r	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
29⅞	25⅝	Ullium 2.44		19	27⅞	27½	27½	−⅜
25½	23⅞	Ullu pf 2.20		z40	24½	24⅞	24½	
29⅞	19⅝	UnitInd .80	6	31	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	−⅛
7	4⅝	UnitInn .14	4	11	7	6⅞	7	
12⅞	11¼	UJerBk 1.84	7	58	11⅛	d10⅞	11⅛	−
44⅝	27½	UnNucl 1.20f	8	246	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	+⅛
4⅝	1⅞	UnPkMn		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
15⅝	10¼	UnRifg .64	5	7	14	14	14	
30⅝	32	USFidG 1.84	7	29	33⅜	33	33⅛	−⅛
26⅝	22½	USGyps 1.60	11	98	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
28⅝	24⅝	USGy pf 1.80		7	26	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛
8⅝	6⅝	USHom .24		778	8⅛	7⅞	8	+⅛
8⅝	6¼	USInd .40	7	88	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
15⅝	9⅝	USLeasg .40	6	50	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
4½	2⅝	US Rty		1	4½	4½	4½	
27	18	USShoe 1.20	8	208	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	−⅛
50	27	USSteel 2.20	8	1397	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+½
33⅝	24⅝	USTobc 1.40	12	182	31¼	30⅞	30⅞	+⅛
41⅛	34⅛	UnTech 1.80	7	377	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	
132½	150⅝	UnTch pf 8		4	157	154½	157	+2½
21½	17⅝	UniTel 1.28	v6	334	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	−⅛
10¼	6⅝	Unitrod .10	8	36	8¾	8½	8½	−⅛
11	8½	Univa .56	7	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
22⅛	19⅞	UnivFd 1.12	8	23	22⅛	22	22⅛	
33⅞	27¾	UnLeaf 1.88	7	53	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	−
38⅞	30	Upjohn 1.20	12	90	35⅛	35	35	
19⅛	14⅝	USLIFE .52	8	243	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	−⅛
12½	11¼	UslifeF .958		5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
23⅛	20⅝	UtahPL 1.56	11	103	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
34⅝	31⅛	UtPL pf 2.80		7	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
V								
27⅞	17⅞	VF Cp 1.10	6	45	18	17⅞	17⅞	+⅛
10⅞	7	Valleyln .40	27	74	8¾	8½	8⅝	+⅛
21¼	14⅝	Varian .28	12	92	17½	17¼	17¼	+⅛
12¼	7⅛	Varolnc .20a	7	37	10⅛	10	10⅛	−⅛
6⅝	4⅞	Vendo		1	6½	6¼	6¼	−⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Venice .151		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
15⅛	13⅜	VestSe 1.31e		20	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
27	12⅞	Vetco .20f	29	494	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	−⅛
18¼	9½	Viacom .20	14	57	17	16⅝	16⅝	−⅛
15⅜	14	VaEPw 1.24	9	768	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
110	102¼	VaEP pf9.75		z70	105¾	105¼	105½	
32¼	30⅛	VaEP pf2.90		19	30⅝	30½	30⅝	−⅛
85½	79	VaEP pf7.20		z70	83	83	83	
89¼	81½	VaEP pf7.45		z210	85⅝	85⅛	85⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	Vornado		35	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
27⅛	21¼	VulcnM 1.10	7		22¼	22¼	22¼	−⅛
W · X · Y · Z								
56	45¾	WabR pf4.50		z20	51	51	51	+¼
21	15¾	Wachov .54	9	15	16½	16⅜	16½	+⅛
4⅞	3⅝	WachRty		23	4⅜	4¼	4¼	−⅛
17½	11⅛	WalMart .18	13	127	17⅛	17	17	−⅛
17⅛	14⅛	Walgrn 1.10	7	21	15⅝	15½	15½	
23⅞	22⅞	WlkrA 1.40a	8	9	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	−⅛
21⅝	16⅞	WallBus .66	7	9	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	−⅛
27½	20½	WallMu 1.20	4	28	24½	24⅜	24⅜	+⅛
39⅛	25½	WaltJm 1.40	7	374	28½	28	28⅛	+⅛
12½	11⅛	WaltJ pf 1		z20	12½	12½	12½	+⅛
42⅝	27½	WaltJ pf1.60		112	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	+⅛
8⅛	5	WardFd		2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
9⅛	6¼	Warnaco		10	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	−⅛
32¼	19	WarnS 1.20	8	10	23⅛	23	23⅛	+⅛
33¼	25½	WrnCom .80	6	99	27	26⅞	27	+⅜
11⅞	8⅞	WrnerCo .60	12	171	u14⅛	13⅛	13⅞	+2⅛
31⅛	24⅛	WarnrL 1.10	12	104	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
26⅛	21	WashGs 2.08	8	x21	25⅛	24½	25	+¼
20⅝	16⅛	WashNat .88	7	13	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	+⅛
26⅛	18⅛	WashStl 1.20	10	2	22	22	22	
25⅝	20½	WshWt 1.76	8	12	22½	22⅛	22⅛	
17⅝	12	WasteM .28	12	108	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
25½	18⅛	WatkinJ .32	11	32	22	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
7⅝	5⅛	WayGos .48	14	2	6½	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
6⅞	4⅝	WeanUn .20	3	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
14¼	8	WebbD .10e	14	127	11⅛	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
28½	24⅛	WelsMkt .82	9	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
29⅞	24⅝	WellsF 1.12	8	422	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	−⅛
13⅝	9⅛	WellFM .84e	14	28	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
57	54	WtPP pf4.50		z110	54½	54	54	−1⅛
41	32½	WtPtPe 2.40	6	8	35	35	35	+⅛

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low
10⅝	7	WnAirL .40	7	291	7⅝	7
33	26½	WnBnc 1.50	7	157	31½	31
25	16⅝	WnNoA .40b	7	96	21⅝	21½
22⅝	14	WnPacln	4	25	19⅝	19⅝
22⅝	17	WnPubl .83	9	69	21⅝	20⅝
20⅛	17	WUnion 1.40	8	52	19	18⅝
12⅛	11⅛	WnUn dpf1.18		32	12½	12⅛
27⅛	25⅝	WUTI pf 2.56		5	26⅝	26⅝
22⅛	13⅛	WestgEl .97	7	586	17¾	17½
54	45½	Westg pf3.80		z70	54	54
33⅞	25	Wstvac 1.20	7	47	26¼	26
16½	14⅝	Weybrg 1	5	3	15	15
46⅛	29	Weyerhr .80	12	356	30	29⅝
64½	44⅝	Weyr pf 2.80		21	45½	45½
32⅝	24	WheelF .72	11	20	28½	28⅜
20	8⅛	WheelPit		19	10	9⅝
62	45	WhelPit pf 6		z130	45⅝	45½
53	35	WhelPit pf 5		z250	37	36
27¾	23¼	Whirlpol 1	9	379	24⅛	23⅞
28⅛	19½	WhitCn 1.10	5	111	21⅞	21½
43¼	37⅝	WhitC pfC 3		1	42¼	42¼
8⅝	6¼	WhiteMt	4	329	8⅛	7⅞
28¼	21⅛	Whiting 1.60	8	11	24⅝	24
7⅛	4⅝	WhitTakr	9	291	7⅛	6⅞
16	12½	Wickes .80	7	78	14¾	14½
10	6½	Wiebolt .36	7	10	7⅛	7⅛
26⅛	19⅝	Williams 1	8	247	20⅛	20⅛
9⅝	6⅛	WilshrO .12	9	28	7	6⅞
45½	40	WinnD 1.68	12	6	40⅝	40⅝
6⅝	3⅛	Winnbgo	15	133	3⅝	3⅝
19⅛	13	WinterJ 1	5	16	13⅛	13
32⅛	27⅝	WisEP 2.12	11	42	31	30¾
109½	105	WisE pf 8.90		z10	108	108
23⅛	19⅝	WisGas 1.80	6	14	21⅛	21⅛
30⅛	28	WisG pf 2.55		3	28⅝	28⅝
23	19½	WiscPL 1.68	10	103	21⅛	21
21⅛	18⅛	WiscPS 1.54	11	9	20¼	20½
34	24⅝	Witco 1.52	7	83	25½	25
15¼	11⅝	WittrD .60a	5	x70	13½	13
5⅞	3⅝	WolvrW .20	7	5	5¼	5⅛
12⅝	10½	Wometc .49	6	18	11	10⅝
8⅛	6⅛	WoodCp .40	6	22	6⅝	6⅝
30	19½	WoodPet .33	11	64	23⅛	22⅝
26⅛	18⅝	Wolwth 1.40	6	176	19	18⅝
37⅝	28⅝	Wolw pf 2.20		2	29⅛	29⅛
6	4⅝	WorldAir	10	10	4⅛	4⅛
85⅛	70⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	12	4	85	84⅝
10½	7⅝	Wurlitzr .40	5	10	8	8
13⅝	9⅝	Wylain .60	10	12	12⅛	11⅝
8⅛	5⅝	WyleLb .32	6	23	6⅝	6⅝
2⅛	¾	Wyly Cp		19	⅞	13-16
53⅝	42⅝	Xerox 1.60	11	1271	55	53⅝
21⅛	15⅛	XTRA 24g	6	48	23⅛	25⅝
13¾	10⅛	Yates .20	6	21	11⅛	11⅛
17	12⅞	ZaleCp .92	8	99	u17⅛	16⅝
15	11⅛	ZalepfA .80		3	13⅛	13⅛
14⅞	10	Zapata 30b	6	91	11⅞	11⅝
8⅝	6	ZayreCp	3	25	7⅛	6⅞
28	21¼	ZenithR 1	7	1395	14¼	13⅞
16⅛	13	Zurnind .60	9	71	15⅛	15

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low u—New yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends going table are annual disbursements based quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Speci dividends or payments not designated as r identified in the following footnotes
a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Decla in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or paid dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, divide deferred or no action taken at last divider k—Declared or paid this year, an accumul. with dividends in arrears n—New issue. r—I paid in preceding 12 months plus stock divide in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date
x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights y—Ex-divic sales in full. z—Sales in full
cld—Called wd—When distributed wi—Wl ww—With warrants xw—Without warrants distribution
vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being r under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities as: such companies
Year's high and low range does not inclu in latest day's trading
Where a split or stock dividend amounting cent or more has been paid the year's high and dividend are shown for the new stock o

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Oct. 4

Amex Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 4

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
		AE Plst .10e	8	29	9	8⅞	9⅛—	⅛
		AAR .36	6	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		AAV .32	7	2	5	5	5	
		APS .33	8	12	7¼	7⅛	7¼—	⅛
		ASPRO .44	5	13	11	11	11	
		ATI		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
		AVC .40	5	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		AVX .32	8	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
		AZL	23	6	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
		AZL pf .40		1	5	5	5	
		AbrdMf .40b	6	27	u 7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅜
		AcmePr	8	1	2¼	2¼	2¼—	¼
		AcmeUtd .32	14	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
		Action .28b	6	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾—	¼
		ActonCp	4	64	7¼	6⅞	6⅞—	½
		AdamR .04e	8	37	u 6⅞	6	6 —	¼
		AdobeOil .16	21	57	16⅞	16½	16⅝+	¼
		AegisCp	6	54	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+	⅛
		AeroFlo .30	5	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
		Aeronca		22	1⅞	1¾	1¾—	⅛
		AffilHsp .24	7	5	6¾	6⅝	6¾—	¼
		AffilPub .55	9	7	15⅞	15¾	15¾—	⅛
		AfterSix .24	5	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
		AlaskAir	5	5	3⅝	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
		AlbaW .08e	25	8	2⅛	2	2	
		Alcolac .32e	10	15	7	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
		AllegCp wt		7	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
		AllegAir		47	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
		AlldArt		325	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
		AlldThr .1	11	31	22¼	22	22 —	¼
		Alphatad	7	25	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
		AlsamH .10e	4	7	6⅝	6½	6⅝—	⅛
		AltecCp	38	7	¾	¾	¾	
		AltecCp wt		2	3-16	3-16	3-16+	1-16
		AllerFds .50	8	70	15⅞	15¼	15¼	
		Alcoa pf 3.75		z500	53	50	53	
		AmAgro		5	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
		AmBilt .25		16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
		AmBrd wt		20	19⅛	18½	18½—	⅝
		ABusPd .23	8	27	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
		AGarPd .33	65	23	7⅝	7	7⅝	
		AIntPlct	5	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		AIsrael .11r	7	1	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
		AMzeA .44	7	2	8	8	8 —	½
		AMzeB .44	7	6	8	8	8 +	⅛
		AmMf 2.83e	5	5	48½	48¼	48½+	1
		AMotInns	7	67	6¾	6½	6¾	
		AmPetf 2.20	9	3	29¼	29	29	
		ASafEq .35e	5	18	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
		AScIE .04e	93	15	8¾	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
		AmSeat .40	14	8	13¼	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
		AmTen .33e	5	23	7½	7¼	7¼—	⅛
		AUtilS .96e		2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
		Andrea .07e	11	3	3	3	3	
		AngloC .13e	8	45	4⅞	4¼	4⅝	
		Anken .25	5	7	6¾	6½	6¾+	¼
		Anthon .32t	4	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
		AppldDta	7	20	7¾	7⅝	7⅝+	¼
		ApldDev	13	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
		AquitCa .32	10	18	14½	14¼	14½+	½
		Armin .12		9	5⅛	5	5⅛+	¼
		ArrowE	3	20	7¾	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
		Arundel	8	25	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
		Asamer .30	11	157	9⅝ d	9⅛	9⅛—	¼
		AshlOC .20	9	19	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
		AsklnSvc		10	13-16	¾	¾	
		Astrex .20	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
		AtlasCM .031	10	35	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
		AtlasCp wt		13	8¾	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
		Audiotr .12b	7	8	6	5¾	6 +	⅛
		Augat .30	12	2	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
		AustralO	35	27	34¼	34¼	34¼—	⅛
		AutoTrn		40	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
		AvtBld .10e	5	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
		AVEMC .20	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		Avondl 1.20	7	7	19¾	19⅝	19⅝—	⅜
		Aydin	8	37	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
		B						
		BadgrMl .20	8	5	12⅛	12	12⅛—	⅛
		Baker .25e	5	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
		BaldorEl .32	10	42	u25⅛	25	25¼+	¼
		BaldwS .32a		3	7	7	7	
		BanFd 1.11e		4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
		Bangor wt		3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
		Banister .40	8	73	12⅞	12¼	12¾—	½
		Banner .09	12	9	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
		Barclay .02j		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
		BarcoCa .12	14	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		Barnwl .23a	44	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		BarryR .16	5	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	
		BarryW .56	8	7	13⅝	13¼	13¼	
		BaruchF		4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
		Barwick		93	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
		BelscIR	8	3	2	2	2 —	⅛
		BnlSl A .32	5	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		BnlSl B .32	5	5	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
		BergEnt	42	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	
		BergenB	6	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		BernzO		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		Berlea .14b	10	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
		Berven		21	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
		BethCp		11	3	3	3 —	¼
		Beverly		54	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
		BigDad	7	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		BinkMf 1a	7	5	17¼	17	17	
		Binney .80b	9	4	16¾	16	16	
		BoltBer .20		32	u 9¼	8⅞	9¼+	⅛
		BowVall .10	20	121	17¾	17	17⅛—	½
		Bowne .30	5	5	10¾	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
		BradfdN .20	14	101	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+	⅜
		Brascan 1a	2	35	12⅝	12½	12½	
		BraunE 1.20	6	10	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝+	¼
		Brewer		5	16	15	15 +	⅛
		BroDart .20	5	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
		BrooksP .50	7	10	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅜
		BrownCo wt		9	1¼	1¼	1¼	
		ErnFB .68	8	26	16¼	16	16⅛—	⅛
		Burgess	11	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		Buring 1.10	6	12	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
		Burnstn .60	8	21	8	7⅝	7¾—	⅛
		Butlerln .56	7	10	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	¼
		C						
		CK Pet	22	63	19	18⅛	18⅝+	⅜
		CDI	3	2	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
		CHC .24r	15	17	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	
		CMI Cp	8	17	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
		CRS .20	5	6	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
		CWTran .50	5	3	11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
		CagleA		15	3	3	3	
		Caldor .30a	9	23	16⅛	16¼	16¼	
		Calcomp		13	3⅛	3	3⅛	
		CalLife .05e	5	7	3	3	3	
		CalPrtC 1.20	6	20	22⅝	22½	22⅝+	¼
		Camco	9	2	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
		CaChbA		21	3	3	3	
		CdnHomO	14	11	6⅞	6¾	6¾—	⅛
		CdnPA .75e	11	410	20½	20⅛	20⅜+	⅛
		CdMarc .20	8	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		CdnMerr	10	3	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅜
		CdnOccl .54	8	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	¼
		CdnSupO	9	8	52	51⅞	51⅞—	⅛
		Capehart		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
		CapitRs		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		CapitlFd .20	7	11	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
		Caressa 15j		69	3	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
		Carnal 1	12	106	34⅝	34	34½+	⅜
		CaroPipl 1	6	5	13⅛	13	13	
		CarrolDv		8	4½	4⅜	4½+	⅛
		CasFd 1.44		3	21	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
		Castleln	20	36	3¼	3¼	3¼	
		Cavitrn .12e	16	24	13⅛	12¾	13 —	⅛
		CenM pf 3.50		z10	40	40	40 —	⅛
		CentSec .50e		3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		CentryF	16	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾—	¼
		Convill 1b	6	13	15⅝	15¼	15⅝+	¼
		CertifCp		4	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
		Certron	11	30	13-16	¾	¾—	1-16
		ChadMl .60	7	3	7	6⅞	6⅞—	¼
		ChampHo		89	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
		ChartMd	6	14	7	6⅞	7	
		ChrtM pf .75		3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
		ChiefDev	15	38	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅜
		Chrism .20e	7	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
		CineFive		5	3⅜	3¼	3⅜+	¼
		CircleK .80	9	183	u14⅛	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
		Citation .40b	5	3	7⅝	7	7⅝+	⅛
		Clarmnt		23	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
		ClarkC .10e	5	5	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
		Clarkson .32	12	210	20¼	18⅞	20 +	1½
		Clarostat	4	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	¼
		Clopay	16	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
		Coachm .50	4	124	14½	13⅞	14 —	¼
		CohenHat		7	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
		CohuInc .121	15	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		Colemn .68	7	18	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
		ColonCml		16	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
		Colwell .40	5	46	u 8¾	8½	8¾+	⅛
		Cominco 2.30	9	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅜
		ComAll .20	9	27	14¼	14	14¼+	⅛
		ComMtl .20		18	8¼ d	8	8 —	¼
		Comdint	13	266	13½	13	13⅜+	½
		CoPsyc .30b	9	21	16¼	15⅞	15⅞—	⅜
		Compac	7	13	14¼	13⅞	13⅞—	⅜
		Compo	10	14	5⅛	5	5	
		CompuD	4	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
		Compinst	4	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
		CompInv		10	1	1	1 —	⅛
		Conchm .50	6	25	13⅛	13	13⅛+	¼
		ConcrdF		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		Condec		22	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
		Conrock .80	11	7	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜—	⅜
		Conroy .14	5	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		ConsOG	17	42	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
		ContTel wt		25	1	1	1 —	⅛
		CookIn		3	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
		CookPV .60e	37	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
		CoopJar .10e	4	10	4⅞	4	4⅞	
		Cordon		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		CoreLb .40e	10	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	¼
		Corenco .80	5	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
		Cornlius .68	9	4	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜+	¼
		CottCo		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		CottCp wt		8	5-16	5-16	5-16	
		Crompt 1	6	1	12	12	12 +	⅛
		CrosAT 1.40	13	6	45½	45	45 —	⅛
		CrowlM .50		1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	¼
34⅛	25½	CwnCPl .60r	4	7	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
15⅞	10½	CrutcR .36	33	93	12	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
18⅝	12⅝	CrystlO .60	16	31	18	17¾	17¾—	⅛
17¼	10¼	CubicCp .44	7	27	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅜
16⅜	12⅝	Curtice .90	5	39	15⅝	15½	15¾+	¼
		D						
2¼	13-16	DCL	3	16	2	1⅞	2	
6½	3	DWG .49t	5	59	3⅞	3¾	3¾—	⅛
12⅛	6⅝	Damson	35	212	u12¼	11⅞	12¼+	⅜
28	16¼	Danie .22b	8	11	18	17½	17½—	⅛
64⅛	45½	DataTer	19	71	49	46⅞	46⅞—	1
15⅝	9⅝	Datapd .10e	9	227	15	14⅞	15 +	⅛
11⅝	7⅛	DayMn .20e	25	15	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
10⅝	7½	DelhiOil	17	108	8⅞	8⅝	8¾+	⅛
8¼	6¼	DellwdF .54	5	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
17⅝	8½	DenTal .10r	11	32	14½	14	14 —	⅜
8⅝	5⅜	DevCpA	6	16	7	7	7 +	¼
4⅝	2¼	Digicon		28	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
15⅝	12⅝	Dillard .40	5	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
1¼	¾	Diodes	100	25	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
19	13½	Diversy .70	8	10	16¾	16½	16½—	⅜
9⅝	6¼	Documat	9	28	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
44⅝	35⅛	DomePl	7	309	41⅜	40	40⅛—	⅞
8½	6⅜	Donkeny .28	4	4	8½	8¼	8¼	
15¾	11¼	Downy .41e	4	2	u15⅞	15⅝	15⅞+	⅛
19⅝	16⅛	DrexUt 1.44		5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	¼
11⅛	6½	DurTst .30b	10	21	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
5¾	3⅝	Dynicin .05	22	44	4⅛	3⅞	4	
6⅛	4⅝	DynAm	7	60	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
9⅝	4¼	DynellEl	34	37	8⅝	8¼	8¼—	¼
		E						
3⅝	2⅝	EAC	5	32	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
1⅝	1	EagleC	46	55	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
21¾	16¼	EarthRes 1	7	41	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Edmos		20	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
12	9¼	EDO .40e	6	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
7	4⅝	EganM .40	6	10	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
7	4⅝	Ehren .10		4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
7⅛	5	ElcorCp .12	9	26	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
6⅜	3⅜	ElHose		1	5	5	5 —	⅛
5¼	3¼	ElAudD .21t	16	8	4	3⅞	3⅞	
11¼	7⅝	ElecEng .28	8	1	10	10	10 —	¼
7⅛	4⅝	EngyRs .10	6	16	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
11⅛	9⅝	ErnstEC .58	5	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
6½	4⅝	EspeyMf	15	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	
12⅝	7⅝	EsqRd .39e	5	3	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
3⅝	1⅜	EtzLav		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
16¼	11	EvanA .20b	10	4	12¼	12⅛	12¼+	⅛
13⅝	4⅝	Execind	3	18	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
7⅝	4	Execin .31t	10	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
		F						
3⅝	2⅜	FDI .01e	19	14	2½	2½	2½	
6¼	3⅞	FPA	9	5	6	6	6	
9⅝	4⅝	Fabind .15e	4	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4¼	1⅜	Fablen .051	14	4	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
7	5⅝	FamDir .24	6	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5	2	FamlRc .15e	9	30	4⅝	4¼	4½+	⅛
13⅝	9⅝	FannyF .50e	9	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
10¼	6½	FayDrg .12a	6	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
16⅝	13⅛	FedMart .60	5	24	16	16	16	
15⅝	13⅛	FedRty 1.28	13	9	14½	14½	14½+	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	FedRes	52	89	6½	6¼	6¼—	⅛
24¼	16¼	Felmnt .20	19	19	21½	21	21 —	⅜
10⅛	7⅝	Felsway .40	5	14	10⅝	10⅝	10½	
1½	5-16	Fibrebrd wt		10	5-16	5-16	5-16—	1-16
3	1⅝	Fidelco		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅜	1	FilmCpA		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
11⅝	7¼	Filmwy .15r	7	41	8	7⅞	7⅞	
11	8¼	FinGen .40b	5	x4	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝+	¼
10⅝	8⅛	FinGnA .40		x4	9¼	9⅛	9¼+	⅛
14¼	9⅝	FtSLSh .40	4	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
2⅜	1⅝	Fstmrk		3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
16⅝	12⅛	FischrP .48t	5	46	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
17⅛	15⅛	FtchGs 1.44	12	8	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜+	⅛
1⅝	1⅛	Flagg	4	13	u 1⅝	1⅜	1⅝+	⅛
5¼	3⅝	Flagstff	12	6 x17	4⅝	4	4	
16½	11⅛	FlightSf .20	11	14	u16⅝	16⅛	16½+	¼
5	4	FlaCap	4	12	4	4	4	
5½	3⅝	FlaRck	11	4	4⅝	4¼	4¼—	⅛
6¼	3⅝	FlowGen	6	37	5¼	5	5⅛	
18¼	13⅝	Flowers .48	6	13	14½	14	14¼—	⅛
19	14	FlukeJ .73t	11	4	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
26⅛	18⅝	FlyDigO	7	17	21	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
8	5⅛	Foodrm .40	4	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
20⅝	15⅝	Foodws	9	80	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛+	⅜
33	25¾	Foote pf 2.20		3	32	31⅝	31⅝—	⅝
11½	6⅝	FoxStaP .50	10	15	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	FranklnRl		22	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
10⅛	8	Franks .40	5	3	9½	9½	9½	
10⅛	7⅛	Frigitp .551	6	31	8⅛	8	8 —	¼
8⅛	6⅝	Frischs .30b	6	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
8½	6	FrontA .191	5	15	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
		G						
5⅛	2½	GRI .05e		55	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1⅝	⅞	GSC	6	24	⅞	⅞	⅞	
2⅝	1⅝	GTI	10	17	2⅛	2	2	
18¼	12⅛	Gabriel .40	7	13	15⅝	15½	15½—	⅛
5¼	4⅝	Galaxy	5	4	4¾	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
14	8⅝	Garan .60	6	4	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
3¼	1⅝	Garcia		4	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Garland	6	1	3	3	3	
11⅝	8⅛	GatesLrJet .20e	4	35	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛+	⅜
5⅛	2⅝	Gaylrd .10e	4	1	2⅝ d	2⅜	2⅝—	⅛
15⅝	5⅝	GenExp	28	28	9⅝	9½	9⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅜	GnHous	4	14	3⅛	3	3⅛	
1⅛	½	GnRecre		8	⅜	9-16	½+	⅛
3⅝	2	Genge	24	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅜	1⅛	Genisco		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅝	4⅝	Gerber	6	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
18⅝	16½	GiantF 1.20	4	14	18⅛	18	18	
8⅝	5½	GiantYel	24	99	8⅛	7⅝	8 —	⅛
19½	15⅝	Glattfir .90	6	8	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛
17	11¼	Glenmr .40b	7	2	12	12	12 +	⅛
16⅝	11⅝	Globeln .70	6	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅜
14⅝	7⅝	GloucstE	14	2	8⅛	8	8	
15	10	GoldnCyc .38		6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
15½	9⅝	GoldnW .69e	5	35	14⅝	14	14¼—	⅛
1½	⅜	Goldfield		154	1	⅞	⅞—	1-16
2⅜	1½	GoodLS	15	4	1½	1½	1½	
8⅝	2¼	Gdrich wt		36	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	⅛
9	6⅝	GrndCtl .30	5	7	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
9⅝	7¼	GranqrA	5	15	8⅝	8½	8½+	⅛
7¼	5⅝	GtAmlnd	4	7	6½	6⅜	6½+	⅛
10⅛	5¼	GtBasinP	30	169	8¼	7⅞	8	
37⅝	28¼	GtLkCh .36	11	63	33⅜	32⅝	33⅛+	1
10⅛	5¼	GreerHy .14	6	8	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	
16	13⅝	GrossTlc 1	7	1	15⅜	15¼	15¼—	¼
6½	4⅜	Guilford .20	3	11	6	6	6 +	⅛
28⅝	23⅝	GlfOCn 1.08	6	1	25	25	25 —	⅛
15½	9¼	GlfRepFn	4	14	15⅝	14½	15⅛+	⅜
7½	5⅛	Golfstrm		2	5½	5½	5½	
		H						
15⅝	12½	HallsMot .72	5	7	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
16⅝	9⅝	HanvrSh .60	9	23	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
23⅛	18⅛	Harland .68	11	108	23	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
7	4	HartfdZd	9	23	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
13⅝	9⅝	HartzM .30	8	118	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
1⅛	11-16	Harvey	6	2	15-16	15-16	15-16	
10⅝	6¼	Hasbro .20	3	16	6⅝ d	6⅛	6⅛—	¼
4½	3⅛	HawaiA	8	11	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
9¼	6⅝	HealthCh	12	27	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
10	6⅛	HealthM .30	5	16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
2¼	1⅜	Helnick .05e	6	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2	1⅛	HelmMtg		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7	4⅝	Highland		1	6	6	6	
9	5⅝	Hillhavn .44	6	5	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	⅛
3¾	5½	Hiptrnic .20	13	13	6	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
8⅛	4⅝	HollyCp	11	46	8¼	8	8 —	⅛
32¼	26¼	HomeOA .75	8	1	u32¼	32¼	32¼+	1
27⅝	22⅝	HomeOB .75	7	1	27½	27½	27½+	¾
7⅛	4	HornHar		10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	HospM .60e	18	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
8	4	HouseVI .161	12	19	4 d	3⅞	4	
42⅝	33¼	HouOM	27	2128	37	34¼	35⅞—	½
19¼	12½	HowelC .40	14	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
5	3⅝	Howell .15e	4	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
29⅛	26⅛	HubellB	10	2	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝+	⅜
39	31½	HudBO 1.52	8	3	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜—	⅛
15⅝	11½	Huffmn .50a	5	9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
4⅝	3⅛	HuntH .23e	6	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
30¼	18⅝	HuskyO .80	7	292	25¼	24⅞	25 +	¼
4⅝	3¼	Hycel	13	27	3⅝	3⅝	3½	
		I						
4⅝	3½	ICH .15e	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6½	4½	ICM		22	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
3⅝	2⅛	IFS Ind .10e	6	15	2⅝	2⅛	2⅜+	⅛
1	½	IT1		18	⅝	9-16	9-16+	1-16
7⅝	5⅝	ImpCh .22e	7	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1½	1⅛	ImpGp .07e	9	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅛	2	Imperind		2	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
23¼	18	ImpOilA .86	9	32	18⅝	18½	18½	
14⅝	10	Incotrm	10	280	14⅛	13⅝	14 +	⅜
1½	1	InFlightSv		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	1⅜	Inotex		7	1⅜ d	1⅛	1½—	⅛
1⅝	⅜	InstrSys		437	1	⅞	15-16	
13¼	6⅝	InsSy pf .251		69	9½	8½	8⅞—	⅞
2⅝	1⅛	IntegRes	42	62	2½	2⅜	2½	
15⅝	10⅝	IntlAlum .70	6	13	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2½	IntBnknt	16	60	3⅜	3	3⅛	
2⅝	1¼	IntFdSvc		6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
16	12⅝	IntGenIn 1	9	22	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞—	¼
8¼	4⅝	IntProtn .05e	4	12	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
11¼	6½	IntSeaw .60	5	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
2	15-16	IntStrch		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
29⅝	11⅝	IntSysC .25		11	12⅝	12¼	12½—	⅛
1½	9-16	Interphot		12	¾	¾	¾	
26⅝	14¼	Intrpool .05e	6	21	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜—	¼
34	12½	Intrway .45e	5	33	27⅜	26⅝	27 +	⅛
2⅜	1⅛	InvestFla		7	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
25⅝	17½	InvDvA .60e	5	128	23⅝	23½	23½—	⅛
9	4⅝	InvRlTr		17	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
24¼	14¼	Ionics	13	110	22⅛	19⅝	19⅝—	3½
12⅝	6⅝	IroqBrd .25	8	19	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	
25½	14¼	IroqB pf 1		11	25⅛	25	25 —	¼
6⅝	3⅛	Irvinind .10	4	5	4	4	4 —	⅛
		J - K						
7⅝	5⅛	Jaclyn .40b	7	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
15½	10⅛	Jacobs .40	5	6	11⅝	11⅛	11½—	⅜
8½	6⅝	Jamswy	4	7	7½	7⅛	7½+	⅛
5⅝	3⅜	Jetero .10e	7	3	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅝	2	Jetronic	8	10	2	2	2	
8⅝	4⅝	JohnPd .36	19	32	5	4⅞	5	
4½	2⅝	JuniperP	15	48	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
5⅝	3	KTelin .30e		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
19	4⅛	Kaisin 15.30c	2	26	4⅞	4¼	4¾—	⅛
5	2	KaneMill wt		12	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
5½	3⅝	KapokT .10e	8	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	4¼	KeyCp .20	5	5	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	¼
9⅛	5⅝	Kenwin .38	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7½	
12⅝	6⅝	Keystind .30	11	18	11½	11⅛	11½	
2⅝	1½	KinArk	9	81	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
37⅝	20¼	KirbyEx	12	73	35	33⅞	35 +	1½
6⅝	3⅝	Kit Mfg	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅜
19⅛	14⅝	Kollmr .36	9	79	18¼	17⅝	17⅞—	⅜
8⅝	6	KuhnStr .15	4	10	7⅛	7	7	
		L						
11-16	1-16	LTVCp wt		156	1-16	1-16	1-16	
3⅛	2	LaBarge .06	13	4	2⅛	2	2⅛	
10⅛	8⅝	LaQuinta	7	2	9⅛	9⅝	9⅝	
9⅛	5	LafyRd .26		22	5⅛	5½	5⅝+	⅜
2⅝	1⅜	LakeSh		26	2¼	2 3-16	2 3-16+	1-16
2⅛	1⅛	Landmk		11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
15⅝	8	Leath .50		127	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	¼
23⅝	20¼	LeeEnt .68	11	1	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	
3⅛	1⅜	LeeNat		6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	LeePh	4	1	3	3	3	
8⅛	5⅝	LehighP	5	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞—	⅛
14⅛	10⅛	LeighPd .70		4	10⅛	10¼	10⅝	
3	1⅜	LeisureT		9	2⅝	2½	2½	
9⅝	5⅝	LibtyFb	3	14	6⅛	6½	6⅝	
7⅝	6⅛	Lightolr .16	7	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7⅛	5⅛	LillAnn .24	11	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Lodgt .08a	9	36	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
23¼	15⅝	Lohmn .803	9	17	u23⅝	23⅛	23½+	⅜
11⅝	5⅛	LoewT wt		27	6⅝	6¾	6⅝—	⅛
17⅝	7⅛	Logicon	8	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
3⅛	1⅜	LaGenSv .85	6	4	17½	17¼	17½+	⅛
25⅛	26⅛	LouisCl 1.32	7	1	26⅛	d25⅛	26⅛—	¼
5⅝	3⅛	LundyEl	17	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
12⅛	8½	Lydall .50	6	17	10½	9⅝	10⅛	
4	2½	LynchCp	4	11	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
1⅝	1	Lynnwear		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		M						
2⅛	⅞	MDC		49	1⅜	1¼	1¼—	⅛
9	4	MPO		1	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
5½	4⅝	Macks .20	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
1	11-16	Macrod	3	50	13-16	¾	13-16+	1-16
5⅝	4¼	ManhLf .28	8	14	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
8	5⅝	ManrC .40	8	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
6½	3⅝	MansfT .72e	3	15	4	4	4 —	⅛
1⅛	⅜	Marindq		4	13-16	¾	13-16+	1-16
11¼	9	MarFin	6	20	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	
10¼	6⅝	Marlene	4	7	9½	9⅝	9½	
24½	21¼	MarGp pf2.25		14	22¼	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
9¼	6¼	Marshln	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
25⅛	17½	MartPr .40	7	14	22⅛	22	22	
12¼	8⅝	Masind .60	6	26	12¼	12⅛	12¼—	⅛
14⅛	8½	MaterRe .28	9	2	13¼	13⅛	13½—	¼
4	3⅝	MaulTec		8	4	4	4	
9-16	5-16	McCrory wt		10	¼ d	¼	¼—	1-16
4⅛	2⅝	McCulO		87	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
5	3	McKeon	3	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
14⅛	12¼	MeansF 1.08	8	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
9½	7⅛	Medalst .44	5	19	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
2⅛	1½	MedalnGp	19	321	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
3½	1½	MedcoJw	21	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13½	8¼	Mednco .36	8	57	13⅝	13	13⅝	
10¼	5⅝	MedField	6	49	10⅛	10¼	10⅛—	⅜
20	14	MidlaG .48	6	45	14	d13⅝	13⅝—	¼
15¼	7⅝	Megolnt .24	5	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
13½	11⅛	MEMCo .80	6	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
10½	8	MercSL .20a	5	8	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
12¼	7	Mttex .30	3	8	d 6⅞		7	
19⅛	14⅝	Metpth .85e	14	6	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	⅜
1⅜	15-16	Metrocar		1	1⅛	1½	1½	
4⅝	3⅛	MichGen			3½	3½	3½	
7⅛	6⅝	Miller H	5	28	7	7	7	
45⅛	19⅝	MillerW .60	12	85	38⅝	37⅛	38⅛—	½
2	1	MissnIT		7	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
45⅛	31½	MoPcR 1.72	6	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
35⅝	25⅛	MitchIE .12	9	82	30	29⅝	30	
10⅛	7⅛	MiteCp .25	6	8	8⅛	8½	8½	
9⅛	5⅛	MdMaid .10r	5	2	7⅝	7½	7½	
5⅝	4⅛	MonMot .40	7	5	5	5	5 +	⅛
12⅝	10⅛	Molo .60	6	18	14⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	⅜
6⅛	5⅛	MtgGth .48e	30	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅛	4⅛	MortonS .32	13	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2	1⅛	Movielab	8	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4	4	MultiA .20	11	89	4	5⅝	6	
		N						
16¼	7⅝	Napco .16	6	15	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
27½	18⅝	NatCSS .40	9	40	27¼	26⅞	27	
6⅝	5½	NDistr .16	4	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8⅛	4⅝	NtHltz	6	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
⅜	⅛	Natind wt		107	3-16	3-16	3-16	
2⅝	1⅝	NKinney		7	2	1⅞	1⅞—	¼
12½	5⅝	NtParag .40		8	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝—	⅜
12⅝	8⅝	NtPatent	33	393	12½	11⅞	12⅛+	⅜
5⅛	2⅝	NtSpinn .20	9	7	5⅝	5	5	
6⅛	3⅝	NatSys .10e	6	9	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	¼
15⅝	7⅝	NatwHo .36	7	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
1¼	1⅛	NellyDon		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
1⅝	1½	NestLM			1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
33½	25¼	NENuci .52	10	17	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝—	⅜
17⅛	11⅛	NHamp .60	7	7	15¼	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
1⅜	1	Nidria .051	7	14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
39⅛	24⅜	NMxAr .25e	142	1	32¼	32¼	32¼—	⅜
10⅝	6⅝	NProc .63e	9	31	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
19⅝	15½	NYTim .70	8	76	17½	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
20¼	9	NewbE .40b	5	131	17⅞	15⅝	17¼+	1½
21⅛	16½	Niwcor 1b	15		17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
8⅛	4⅜	Newprk	8	43	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
9	12½	NiagFSv .70	6	7	18⅛	18⅛	18½	
3⅛	1⅝	Noelind		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Nolex	33	17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅛	12⅝	NoARoy .15	7	17	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	NoCdO	6	21	8½	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
56½	50	NIPS pf 4.25		z20	50½	50¼	50½—	⅛
13⅝	4	NuclDta		6	9	9	9 —	¼
13⅝	9⅝	NumacO	18	42	11¼	11	11⅛	
		O						
5⅛	3¼	OEA .20			3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
11⅛	8¼	OakwdH .12r	4	6	9¼	9	9¼+	⅛
8⅛	5⅝	OhArt .24a	6	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
45¼	37¼	OhBrss	7	3	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝—	½
22¼	15⅝	InLineS	11	2	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
37	22¼	OOklep		z100	23	23	23	
8	6	OrioleHo	13	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
19¼	12¼	OSullvn .65	5		16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	¼
8½	6	OutdrSp .20	4	4	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
4⅝	3⅛	O arkA .15e	3	2	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
		P - Q						
19	16⅝	PGEpfA 1.50		9	18⅝	18½	18⅝—	⅛
17¼	15⅛	PGEpfB 1.37		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
16	14¼	PGEpfC 1.25		2	15	15	15	
15⅝	14	PGEpfD 1.25		5	15⅝	15	15⅝+	¼
15⅝	14⅛	PGEpfE 1.25		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
15⅝	13	PGEpfG 1.20		8	14⅝	14¼	14⅝+	⅛
28½	26½	PGEpfV 2.32		7	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
31	27¾	PGEpfT 2.54		45	30⅛	29½	30 +	½
31⅛	28⅛	PGEpfS 2.62		65	30⅛	30	30⅛—	⅛
14½	12⅝	PGEpfH 1.12		22	14	13⅝	14	
29½	26¼	PGEpfR 2.37		22	29	28½	29 +	½
26	23⅛	PGEpfP 2.05		6	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
25¼	22⅛	PGEpfO 2		1	24¼	24⅛	24⅛—	¼
24⅛	22	PGEpfM 1.96		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
27⅛	24⅝	PGEpfL 2.25		9	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	
25⅝	22⅝	PGEpfK 2.04		16	24½	24⅛	24½—	¼
28	11⅛	PHoldg .16		2	21⅝	21½	21½+	⅛
29	15½	PHold pf1.20		z150	25⅝	25½	25⅝+	⅜
55⅛	50⅛	PacLt pf4.50		z1030	53½	52	52¼+	1⅛
58⅛	52½	PacLt pf4.75		z1400	56⅝	55⅛	56⅝+	2⅛
20⅝	18⅛	PNwTel 1.52	9	308	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
63½	57	PacPLpt 5		z50	58	58	58 —	1
36½	29½	PaliCp .80	12	55	d37⅝	36⅝	37⅛+	⅜
2⅛	⅝	PalomrF		8	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
7⅛	3½	PandelB	7	1	5	5	5	
27⅝	21⅛	Parsons 1	5	98	23½	23	23¼—	¼
3⅝	2¼	PatFash		6	3½	3½	3½	
8⅝	4	Patagon	7	13	7⅝	7	7⅛	
9⅛	6¼	PatoC .50e	5	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
6⅛	5⅝	PeerTu .24	6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	¼
16⅝	6½	Pemcor .50	5	46	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	
15	9⅝	PenEM .70	6	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
16½	13¼	PenTr .80	7	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
5⅛	1⅝	PECp .84t	3	11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
15	11	PenRE 1.15	12	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
1⅛	⅜	Pentron	7	11	⅜	⅜	⅜	
24¼	18½	PepBoys 1b	6	12	23	21⅝	23 +	1½
21½	14½	PepCom .60	5	21	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	¼
9⅛	7	Perini .30a	8	17	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
9⅝	6⅝	Perfec	9	209	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
32¼	14½	PetroLe	7	48	32	31½	31⅝	
8¼	6⅝	PhllLD .64r	3	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
11½	7½	PicNPay .20	6	165	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅜
2⅛	1⅛	Piedmnt		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	PioneerS		17	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅛	1¼	PionTx .40	3	1	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
10⅛	5½	PitWVa .56	6	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7⅛	6⅛	PitDM 1.20e	5	19	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
32	23	Pittway 1.20	8	53	40½	40	40 —	⅛
45	34⅛	PlacrDv .80	9	50	17	16⅝	17	
22	15½	Plantind	23	14	7	6⅞	7	
10½	4⅝	PlyGm .20e	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅛	2⅝	Poloron	13	25	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
4⅝	2⅛	Polychr .20	7	9	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
11½	6⅝	PrairieO	19	66	14	13½	13⅝—	⅛
14⅛	8	PrattLmb 1	12	3	12½	12½	12½+	⅛
15⅝	11⅛	PrtlL pf 2.25		1	30	30	30 +	1½
34⅛	28¼	PrattRd .30	5	3	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
6½	5⅝	PrenHa 1.12	12	94	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
24¼	19	PresRtA		10	u 3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
3⅛	2¼	Presley	4	21	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
17¼	7⅛	Preston .70	6	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
14⅝	11⅝	PrimMt	8	5	3	3	3	
3½	2	ProCT 1.20e	9	17	11⅝	11	11 —	⅜
12⅝	10⅛	ProvGas .84	5	2	10⅝	10¼	10⅛+	⅜
11	9⅝	PrdRE .20		8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅜	1⅝	PrdBdg .24	5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
4⅝	3⅝	PrudGp	30	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
27½	27¼	PSPL pf2.34		6	27⅛	d27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
4⅝	2⅜	PuntaG	15	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Purpac .06e	13	3	6½	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
		R						
8½	6¼	RB Ind .16	6	38	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅜
1⅝	1¼	REDM	5	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2¼	1⅝	RET		13	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
6⅝	4⅛	RHMed	6	14	6½	6	6 —	½
1⅝	1	RPS	31	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
2⅛	1½	RSC	6	4	2	2	2	
16½	10⅝	RLC .20	5	43	16	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
4⅝	3⅝	Racon .20a	5	277	4½	3⅞	4 +	⅛
9⅝	5½	Ragan .10e	5	21	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
21⅝	14	RanchEx	15	22	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅜
30	17⅝	RangrO	35	18	25⅛	25	25⅛+	⅜
18⅛	11⅝	Ransbrg .80	7	49	17⅝	17	17	
1½	⅜	RapAm wt		5	⅝	13-16	13-16	
21⅝	13⅝	RaymP .40	11	4	17½	17½	17½	
5⅛	1	Reading		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
16⅝	14	REInvT 1.20	16	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
13⅝	9½	RlincT 1.40	8	31	12⅝	12½	12½	
22⅝	18⅝	RltRef 2.29e	10	8	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝+	¼
3⅝	2⅛	Redlaw	22	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3	1⅜	ReevesT	275	17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
13⅝	8⅝	RegalB .52	8	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
2	½	RelGp wt		17	⅝	11-16	⅝+	1-16
20⅛	12⅝	RemAr .80a	7	34	19	18⅛	18⅛—	½
4½	1⅝	RepHous	25	3	4	4	4	
¼	1-16	RepMtg wt		1	1-16	1-16	1-16	
27	23½	RepNY 1	4	6	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
23⅝	16⅝	ReshCot .08	11	33	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
13⅝	11⅛	ResistFlx .60	9	39	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅜
22⅝	8½	Resrts A	22	152	19	18⅛	18⅞+	⅜
26½	17	Resrts B	24	z800	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝+	1⅛
2	1⅛	RestAssc		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4	2⅛	RexNore		6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
5⅛	3	RibletPd	4	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
8	5½	Richton .40	4	21	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
33½	15⅝	RileyCo	6	11	29⅝	28⅝	29 —	⅜
28⅝	21	RioAlgo 1.08	7	5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	¼
18⅛	11¼	Risdon .40	10	26	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛+	½
15⅛	10⅛	Robnich		25	11	10½	10⅝	
6	3⅝	Roblin .10e	4	13	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
17⅝	12	Rockway 1b	8	3	14¼	14⅛	14⅛—	¼
2½	2⅛	RoyPalmCol		25	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7¼	4⅝	Ruddick .35e	4	5	6⅛	6	6 —	¼
8	6½	Rudick pf.55		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
2⅝	1½	Rusco	15	26	2	1⅞	2	
10⅛	7⅝	Russell .48	5	13	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	¼
23⅝	8½	RustCft .40	16	50	23	23	23 —	¼
20	14½	RyanH .50	10	40	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	
		S						
10⅝	7½	SGL .20b	6	6	9	9	9 +	⅛
15½	11¼	STP .80	10	18	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
17¼	10⅛	Salem .89t	5	1	12½	12½	12½—	⅛
11⅝	10	SDgo pf .90		13	10⅛	10	10⅝	
110	102½	SDgo pf 9.84		z300	104½	103	104½—	½
90⅛	84¼	SDgo pf 7.80		z100	86	86	86	
85	76	SDgo pf 7.20		z450	79⅝	79½	79½—	3½
30⅛	28⅛	SDgo pf 2.68		1	29	29	29 +	¼
14⅝	11	SFrRE .45e	19	15	12½	12½	12½	
1⅝	7-16	SFRE wt		1	11-16	11-16	11-16	
18⅛	5⅝	SenJW 1.40	9	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
4⅝	3	sargent	6	11	4	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅝	7⅝	SaundrL .38	4	6	10¼	10	10¼+	⅜
7⅛	6⅝	SchelbE .56	11	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
12	8⅝	Schenuit .70	5	4	10⅜	10⅝	10⅝	
7⅝	4⅛	Schrader .30	7	25	4⅝ d	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1⅜	SciMgt .07a	14	21	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
27⅝	16	SciAtla .12	13	57	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝+	⅛
27	18⅝	Scope	5	1	24½	24½	24½	
20⅛	15½	ScurryR	9	5	16¼	16¼	16¼+	⅛
11⅛	8⅛	SbdAM .40	4	9	11⅛	11	11⅛+	¼
4	2⅝	Sealctro	8	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
1½	⅜	Seaport .42k	6	12	⅞	13-16	13-16—	1-16
13¼	10⅛	SeasnAll .16	17	23	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
3¼	2	SecMtg		26	3⅛	3	3	
5-16	⅛	SecMtln wt		2	5-32	⅛	5-32+	1-32
7½	5¼	Selas .30	7	55	5½	5⅜	5½—	¼
1⅝	15-16	SeligAsc		1	15-16	15-16	15-16	
6⅝	4½	Semtch .10r	9	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅝	7⅛	SetonCo .45	7	1	9	9	9 —	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	SheerS .25e	6	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14¼	10⅝	Sharon 1	5	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	¼
5⅝	7⅝	Shawin .50b	8	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅜	ShettrR		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
28½	14⅝	ShenanO	13	43	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞+	⅛
3	2⅝	Shopwell	14	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
23⅝	15⅝	Showbot 1.20	7	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
3	⅝	ShelmTr		3	1	1	1	
12½	5¼	Slerrcin .20	11	40	u12⅞	12¼	12⅜+	¼
10⅛	8	Slfcolnd .50	7	4	8	8	8	
10⅛	6⅝	Sigma .24	7	3	9¼	9¼	9¼+	⅛
5	2⅝	SikesCp A		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
11	8⅝	Simkins .80	6	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
2⅛	1⅝	SirkinSR		5	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
5⅝	1⅜	Solitron	13	28	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13	8⅝	SonderB .32	5	48	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅜
15⅝	11⅛	Soundsn .40	6	211	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	¼
13½	11¼	SCEd pf 1.02		3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	¼
13⅝	12⅛	SCEd pf 1.06		5	13	12⅝	13	
14⅝	12¼	SCEd pf 1.08		2	13⅛	13	13	
15⅝	13½	SCEd pf 1.19		6	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅜
25⅝	20½	SCEd pf 2		z150	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	
19⅝	16⅝	SCEd pf 1.45		1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅜
18½	16	SCEd pf 1.30		1	18	18	18	
28⅝	25⅛	SCEd pf 2.30		5	27	27	27 —	¼
27⅛	25⅛	SCEd pf 2.21		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
108	100	SCEd pf 8.70		15	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝—	1⅝
11⅝	9⅝	Spartek .40b	7	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
10⅝	5⅛	SpecltyR	6	25	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
8⅝	6	Spector	20	45	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
5	3⅝	Spectro	4	x5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	SpedOP	9	1	2	2	2 —	⅛
6⅝	2½	Spencer .10	22	30	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝+	⅜
7⅝	4⅛	SpenFd .08t	4	17	4⅝ d	4⅛	4⅛	
7¼	4⅝	StaffrdL	6	2	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
8⅛	5⅝	StdCont .12	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	¼
18	14	StCoosa .90	5	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅜
6	3	StdMetl	11	24	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅜
25¼	20⅛	StProd 1.40	5	x12	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝+	1⅛
33	24¼	StdShrs 1.10t		8	31½	30⅝	31⅛+	⅜
14⅝	6⅝	Stange .18	8	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
12⅝	9¼	StarSup .76	5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
1⅝	1	Stardust		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8½	5⅛	Steelmt .24b	16	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
22½	15⅝	StepnCh .60	7	18	19½	19⅛	19½+	⅛
1⅝	15-16	SterlEl	8	29	1	1	1	
3	1⅝	SterlExt .10	6	4	1⅛ d	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
12⅝	7⅝	StrutW .30	6	31	9½	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	SueAnn .24	6	1	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
1⅝	¾	Summit	9	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
28⅝	16¼	SunElec .80	9	243	24⅞	24	24⅛—	⅜
18⅝	11⅝	Sundnc .30	32	68	15⅝	15¼	15¼—	⅜
19½	14⅝	SupFdS .40	8	2	16	16	16	
8⅝	5⅝	SupIndl .20b	6	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
8	5	SupSurg .14	5	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
7⅛	2⅝	Susqueh 1k	11	144	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
14½	10⅛	Susqh pf.75k		4	14⅛	14	14	
7⅛	5⅛	Synaloy .30b	5	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
24⅛	17½	Syntex .50	10	164	19	18½	18½—	½
19½	13⅝	SyscoCp .40	7	28	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
8¼	5	SystEng	29	27	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅜
		T						
9½	7⅛	TEC .40b	6	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜—	⅜
10½	6⅝	TandyB 1.70e	5	3	8⅛	8	8⅛+	¼
20⅛	15⅛	Tasty 1.20a	8	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
1⅝	⅝	TechSym		12	⅝	13-16	⅞	
4⅝	2⅝	TechOp		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅜
3⅛	2¼	TechTap .48r	5	14	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
9⅝	7	TeleCm .40	4	76	8	7	7⅝—	¼
18	14¼	Teleflex .50b	7	5	16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
7-16	1-64	TelexCp wt		100	1-16	1-16	1-16+	1-32
4⅝	1⅜	Tenna .08a		12	2	1⅝	1⅝	
8½	3¼	Tenneco wt		18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	¼
4⅝	1½	Tenney	19	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1⅝	1	Tensor	14	14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
17⅝	11¼	Teradyn	13	11	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
13⅝	10	TerraC .80	5	33	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
16½	11¼	TelraT	11	13	14½	14¼	14¼—	⅜
59	54	TxPL pf 4.56		z125	57	56½	56½+	¼
8½	5⅝	Texstr .15e	9	212	8½	8⅝	8⅝	
28	16⅝	Thomsn .25e	8	165	28	27	27¼—	¼
4⅛	2⅛	Thorofar		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅝	2⅜	ThreeD .79t	3	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
12	6½	Thriftmt .10	3	9	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅜
3⅛	1⅝	Tidwell	1	1	3	3	3 —	⅛
27	18½	Tokheim .80	5	11	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	
97	90	TolEd pf8.32		z4000	96⅛	95⅝	96⅛—	¼
10⅛	5⅝	TotalPet	7	149	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
4⅝	1⅜	TotPet wt		19	3⅛	2 15-16	2 15-16—	1-16
21⅛	13⅝	Total pf .70		52	18⅝	18¼	18¼—	¼
3	2¼	TownCtry		34	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
3⅛	2	TransLux	10	6	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Tredwy .10	3	6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
14¼	10⅛	TriStMtr .80	5	3	13	12⅝	13 +	⅜
7⅛	6⅛	TrianCp .05e	7	6	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	¼
7⅝	5⅝	Trico .10e	8	25	6½	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	TubosM .03i		6	3	2 15-16	3	
29⅛	25⅛	TurnrC 1.63	8	2	25½	25¼	25½+	¼
4⅛	3	TwinFr .10e	9	13	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
		U - V						
15⅝	11¼	U&I .20	5	x1	11¼	11¼	11¼—	⅛
3⅝	3⅛	UIP .20	5	8	3½	3⅜	3½+	¼
2⅛	1⅜	UNA	6	1	2	2	2	
5	3⅝	URS .04	7	19	4½	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
6½	2	UVind wt		200	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
10	6⅛	Unimax	18	17	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
6½	4¼	Unimax pf		5	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
9¼	4⅝	UnFidel	8	58	8⅝	8¼	8¼—	⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Unionlnv	10	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
12⅛	8⅝	UnAlrPd .56	6	25	10½	10¼	10¼—	½
	⅜	UnBrd wt		65	3-16	⅛	⅛	
1¼	1⅛	UnFoods		44	1⅝	1⅜	1½	
5-32	1-64	UNatCp wt		20	1-64	1-64	1-64	
10⅛	7⅝	USBcpTr		8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
17⅛	12	USFlitr .28	8	107	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	⅛
9⅝	8	UnRltT .75e	10	12	9⅝	9¼	9⅝—	⅛
½	¼	UnRltT wt		10	¼	¼	¼	
7⅝	3⅝	USNtRs	13	13	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
17⅛	12⅝	USRbR 1a	11	5	13	13	13	
10⅛	5⅝	UnityB	32	10	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	UnivCont		32	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
18⅛	10⅛	UnivRs .30	10	15	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
7⅛	5⅛	Valle's	9	5	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
15⅝	10½	Valmac .88	16	2	11½	11½	11½+	¼
5⅛	4⅝	Valspar .28	9	1	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
2⅝	2⅛	ValueL .01e		71	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
10⅛	8⅝	VanDrn .40	5	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	¼
22⅝	17⅝	Veeco .40	6	4	19	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
26⅛	19	VermntA .32	8	9	22⅛	22⅛	22⅝—	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Vernitrn	7	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4½	2	Vasely	15	5	2	2	2 —	⅛
2⅝	1½	VintageE		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6⅝	4⅝	Virco .16	5	3	5½	5½	5½+	⅛
3⅝	2½	Vishay	7	7	3⅝	3½	3½	
2⅝	2	Vol Mer	125	4	2½	2⅝	2½—	⅛
16⅝	9¼	Voplex .40	8	51	16	15½	15⅝—	⅜
4⅝	3⅝	VulcnCp	5	6	3⅝	3	3	
10⅝	7½	Vulcinc .50	3	7	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
		X - Y - Z						
3⅝	2½	WTC .10	28	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
34⅝	19⅝	WUI .80	9	179	34⅝	33⅛	33⅝—	1
15⅝	10⅛	Wabash .40	6	18	12⅛	12	12⅛+	¼
8⅝	6½	Wacknht .40	6	9	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
3¼	1⅝	WadelEq		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅝	6¼	Walnoco	16	31	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
25⅛	19⅛	WalcoN .50b	6	7	23	20	23	
6¼	4¼	WallcS .20e	8	25	5⅛	3⅝	5⅛—	⅛
15⅝	10	Wang .04	14	40	13⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
12⅛	8⅝	Wang B .14	11	52	10	9⅝	10 +	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Wards Co	5	17	8⅛	8	8 —	¼
6⅛	3⅛	WarnC pf .05		77	3⅝ d	3⅝	3⅝—	¼
31⅛	21½	WshPost .35	9	161	30	29⅛	30 +	⅜
23⅝	21	WRIT 1.76	15	7	24	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
7	5⅛	WeldTuA	12	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3⅝	1	WellsBen		166	1	1	1	
8⅛	5⅝	WescoFn	10	7	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
9½	5½	WstChP .40	11	10	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅜
10⅛	7	WstFin .16a	21	12	12	11⅝	12	
8⅛	5¼	Whippny .20		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	¼
6⅛	5	Whitakr .40	12	1	5⅛	5¼	5¼+	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Whitehall	7	21	3⅛	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
⅝	3-16	Whittakr wt		29	¼	3-16	¼	
6⅛	2⅛	Wichita	36	23	4	3⅝	4 +	¼
12⅝	7⅝	Wmhous .40	6	6	9¼	9¼	9¼+	⅜
4½	3⅛	WilsnB .32	7	24	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
		Wincorp .30	33	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
9	7½	Winklmn .40	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
4⅛	3¼	Woodind		7	4⅛	4	4	
13½	6½	WorcstC	10	34	13⅝	13	13⅛	
5⅛	3⅝	WorkWear	5	370	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4½	Wrather .05e	11	19	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
1⅛	⅜	WrightH	88	19	⅞	⅞	⅞	
15⅝	9¼	Wynnin .40	7	180	15	14⅝	14⅝+	¼
15	11¼	WymBn .56	7	11	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
		X						
10⅛	7¼	Xonics .75l	7	30	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅜
		Z						
7⅝	5¼	Zimmer .24	9	9	7¼	7⅛	7¼+	⅛

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1977 High	1977 Low
Amsterdam	87.10	86.80	99.50	86.80
Brussels	102.52	103.22	107.82	100.35
Frankfurt	145.99	144.83	148.96	132.11
London 30	512.80	520.10	549.20	358.60
London 500	241.00	243.80	248.32	164.45
Milan	65.25	65.26	74.05	57.93
Paris	95.80	95.30	112.90	77.60
Sydney	427.74	430.99	469.37	419.88
Tokyo (n)	386.72	388.89	390.93	364.70
Tokyo (o)	5233.09	5262.26	5287.65	4849.35
Zurich	323.10	323.10	333.10	292.80

(n) new (o) old

Tokyo Exchange

Oct. 4, 1977

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	358	Matsu E. Wks.	610
Canon	520	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	138
Dai Nip. Print.	563	Mitsubi Corp.	470
Fuji Bank	278	Mitsui Co.	350
Fuji Photo	796	Mitsukoshi	536
Hitachi	202	Nippon Elec.	270
Honda Motor	597	Sharp	349
C. Itoh	271	Shiseido	1,160
Japan Air L.	2,530	Sony Corp.	2,140
Kansai El. P.	990	Sumitomo Bk.	276
Kao Soap	585	Taisho Marine	278
Kirin Brewery	395	Takeda Chem.	274
Komatsu	299	Teijin	122
Kubota	320	Tokio Marine	562
Matsu Ind.	628	Toray	112
		Toyota Motor	970

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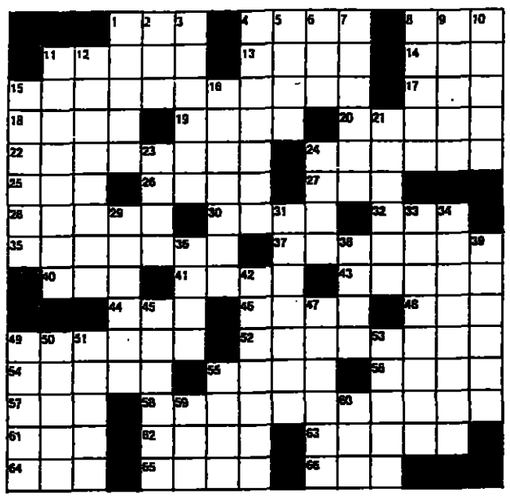
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CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Halsey's mil. rank
4 Fashionable
8 The Trojans of Calif.
11 Harpsichordist Landowska
13 Rock musical
14 Certain degree
15 White House dog in Nixon's day
17 100—— shot
18 Authors Levin and Wolfert
19 Japanese monastery
20 In wild confusion
22 Relating to God as ruler of men
24 "Streetcar" character
25 Exclamation in Dixie
26 Photographer Riefenstahl
27 Tripoli's ancient name
28 "I Can Dream, ——?" (1937 song)
30 State flower of Utah
32 Headlights setting
35 Secret place for outlaws
37 Lansbury and Davis
40 Battering object
41 Bobby Orr score
43 Antelope of Africa
44 "—— Joey"
46 Fibber
48 "Krazy——"
49 Table linen
52 Hem droppers or raisers
54 Joan——
55 On a cruise
56 Habitat: Comb. form
57 Foxhole
58 Beyond the paper-training stage
61 Pitti Palace attraction
62 They, in Roma
63 Debussy composition
64 Willy——, rocketry expert
65 Fixed fee
66 Annapolis grad

DOWN

1 Feeling of anxiety
2 Insecticide
3 —— d'hôtel
4 White House dog in J.F.K.'s day
5 Sounds of laughter
6 CX
7 Make
8 "Wait—— Dark"
9 Milker's seat
10 Actress-dancer Rivera
11 Fox terrier
12 Boa constrictor
15 Cherry brandy
16 —— an end
21 First grader's book
23 Mélange
24 In a jiffy
29 Moderate
31 Sea fed by the Jordan
33 Campaign slogan in 1956
34 Bank robber of the 30s
36 Like Andersen's duckling
38 Author Vidal
39 Keeps warm, as nest eggs
42 "I Love——," by Lauder and Grafton
45 Robin Hood, e.g.
47 "Thou preparest ——before me": Psalm 23
49 Prickly pear
50 Blazing
51 Small cake or candy
53 Kitchen, boudoir, etc.
55 Vienna is its cap.
59 Explorer Johnson
60 Threw one's hat in the ring

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	21	70	Clear
AMSTERDAM	15	59	Cloudy
ANKARA	21	70	Clear
ATHENS	25	73	Clear
BEIRUT	27	81	Cloudy
BELGRADE	15	59	Clear
BERLIN	11	52	Rain
BRUSSELS	14	57	Variable
BUCHAREST	16	61	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	15	59	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	21	70	Clear
COPENHAGEN	9	48	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	24	75	Clear
DUBLIN	13	55	Overcast
EDINBURGH	12	54	Rain
FLORENCE	20	68	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	15	59	Overcast
GENEVA	17	63	Cloudy
HELSINKI	3	37	Overcast
ISTANBUL	24	75	Clear
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Clear
LISBON	20	68	Clear
LONDON	16	61	Showers
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Cloudy
MADRID	25	77	Clear
MIAMI	26	79	Clear
MILAN	17	63	Cloudy
MONTREAL	8	46	Cloudy
MOSCOW	8	46	Overcast
MUNICH	14	57	Clear
NEW YORK	14	57	Clear
NICE	21	70	Clear
OSLO	4	39	Rain
PARIS	14	57	Cloudy
PRAGUE	12	54	Cloudy
ROME	22	72	Clear
SOFIA	12	54	Clear
STOCKHOLM	7	45	Overcast
TEHRAN	31	88	Clear
TEL AVIV	26	79	Clear
TUNIS	25	77	Clear
VIENNA	16	61	Clear
WARSAW	9	48	Showers
WASHINGTON	18	64	Clear
ZURICH	12	54	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

October 4, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w) weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd.:
— (d) Bazfond SF830.70
— (d) Conbar SF767
— (d) Grobar SF607
— (d) Stockbar SF813

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund SF23.02
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF468
— (d) ITF Fund N V $7.75

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A :
— (w) Capital Int'l $15.58
— (w) Capital Italia S.A $8
— (w) Conv. Capital S.A $23 86

CREDIT SUISSE:
(d) Actions Suisses SF289
— (d) Canasec $463
— (d) C.S Fonds-Bonds SF76.50
— (d) C.S Fonds-Int'l SF87.25
— (d) Energie-Valor SF82.25
— (d) Usec SF545
— (d) Europa-Valor SF123.75

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM21.10
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM74.40

FIDELITY (BERMUDA):
— (w) Fidelity Amer Assets $19.90
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $56.47
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $17.78
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $35.24
— (w) Fidelity World Fd $12.72

G T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd $35.64
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $6.13

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $56.90
— (r) Jard Sth-East Asia $11.88

LLOYDS INT MGT cp 179 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF381
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF349.50

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd.:
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund $91.37
— (w) Sterling Fund $126.23

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $12.80

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R Est SF1.592.50
— (r) Securswiss SF996

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF409.50
— (d) Intervalor SF80.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF412.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser SF238.25
— (d) Univ Bond Select SF86.25
— (d) Universal Fund SF68.25

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S Sh SF38.50
— (d) Bond Invest SF73.50
— (d) Convert-Invest SF76.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh SF113.50
— (d) Foma Swiss Sh SF97.75
— (d) Globinvest SF80.25
— (d) Pacific Invest SF74.75
— (d) Remetac-Invest SF263
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh SF148
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est SF180.50

UNION INVESTMENT. Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlanticfonds DM14.10
— (d) Europafonds DM38.70
— (d) Unifonds DM19.35
— (d) Unirenta DM44.25
— (d) Unispecial DM61.85

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $6.51
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (ARIF) $7.21
Austral Select Fd $1.58
(w) Browninvest $12.76
(d) Capital Remnvest LF1.386
(d) Caribbco Growth Fund $154.75
(w) Citadel Fund $3.87
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd $906.05
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs $7.68
(w) Convert Fd Int B Certs $13.56
(d) Convert. Bond Fd N V $9.52
(w) D.G.G $38.74
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-divid) ..... $.87
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $13.01
(d) Dreyfus Intercontinent $11.89
(d) Europe Obligations LF1.062
(w) First Eagle Fund $3,072.34
(w) First Interna'l Fd $150.98
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $27.71
(w) Fonseles Issue Pr SF1.899
(d) Formula Selection Fd SF68.68
(d) Fonditalia $9.91
Frankl. Trust Internatnl. Fund of N Y (ex-divid.) DM45.97
(w) Future Australia Fd ..... $.32
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l ..... Aus.$2.06
(w) Haussmann Hldgs NV $6.35
(i) H.O.I.T Hobet $1,847
(d) Icafund $25.35
(d) Interfund S.A $8.43
(w) Intermarket Fund $8.72
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $130.61
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $24.83
(c) Invest Atlantiques $5.22
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $23.18
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A $8.18
(r) Japan Growth Fund $7.16
(d) Japan Selection Fund $20.43
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $30.59
(d) KB Income Fund $24.17
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F LF1.575
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $10.85
(i) Leverage Cap. Hold $25.33
(w) Luxfund $36.08
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd $30.14
(d) Mediolanum Sel Fund $42.23
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $9.60
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund $1.15
(w) Nippon Fund $2.56
(w) Nor Amer Inv. Fund $12.74
(w) Nor Amer Bank Fd $5.87
(w) N.A.M.F $5.84
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $57.55
(d) Renta Fund $33.24
(d) Rentinvest LF1.944
(d) Safe Trust Fund LF910
(w) Samurai Portfolio $10.48
Share Realty N.V SF68.95
Share International N.V SF15.51
(w) SMH Special Fund $4.68
(d) Soros Fund DM99.80
(w) Talent Global Fund $333.64
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold (Sea) $9.18
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold. N V $28.96
(w) Transpacific Fund $28.73
(w) United Cap Inv Fd $24.86
(w) Universal Dollar Trust $2.79
(d) U.S Trust Invest Fd $5.34
(w) Western Growth Fd $10.28
(d) World Equity Orth Fd $3.38
(w) Worldwide Securities $405.30
(w) Worldwide Special $54.18
$4.049.83

OM — Deutsche Mark; ° — Ex-Dividend: ‡ — New: N A — Not available; SF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices: a — Asked; b — Bid Change F/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split °° Ex BTS "s"—Suspended: N C—Not communicated: e—Ex-coupon.

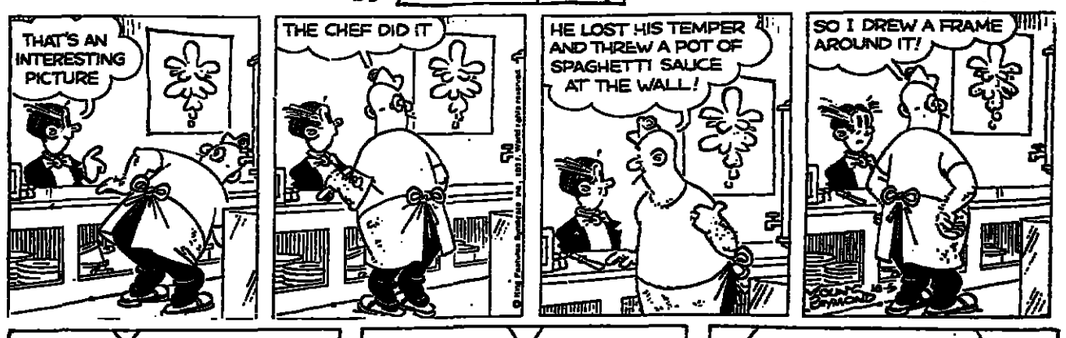
PEANUTS



B.C.



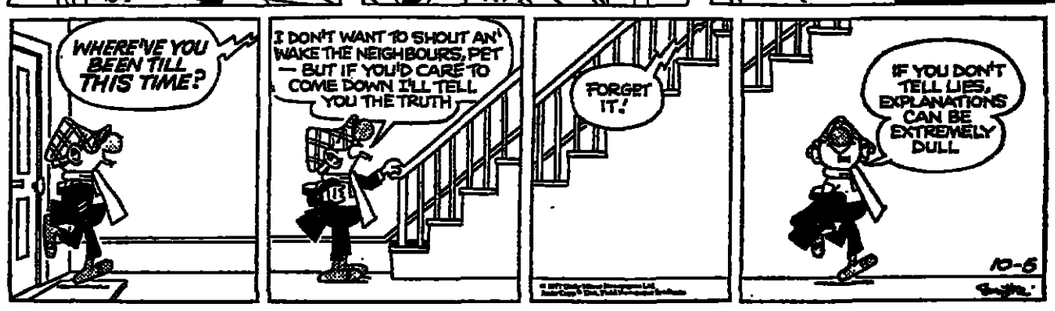
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY

A VANISHING BRACELET BRINGS CLOSE SCRUTINY.

JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ROBOK

DUJEG

AMIDDY

PRIMEE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: "○○○" HIS ○○○○○○

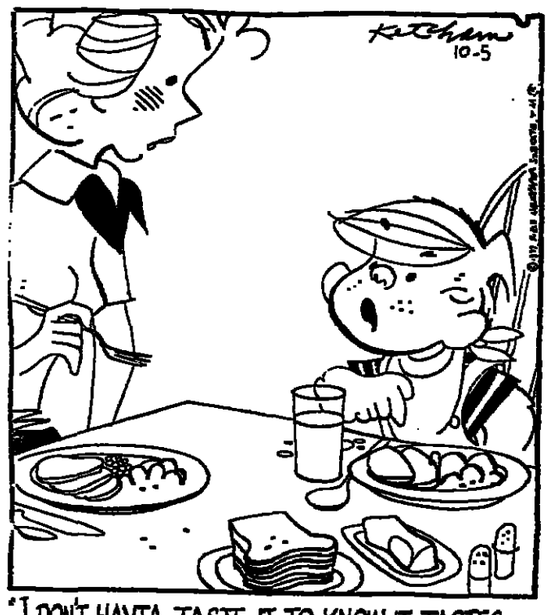
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GLOAT BUSHY FORBID POLICY

Answer: When a girl addresses you by your first name, she may be out for this—YOUR LAST

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I DON'T HAVTA TASTE IT TO KNOW IT TASTES FUNNY...IT ALREADY LOOKS LIKE IT TASTES FUNNY."

BOOKS

THE HONOURABLE SCHOOLBOY

By John le Carré. Alfred A. Knopf. 533 pp. $10.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

GEORGE SMILEY says: "A lot of people haven't these days. They will. Specially in England. A lot of people see *doubt* as a legitimate philosophical posture. They think of themselves in the middle, whereas, of course, really they're nowhere." Of George Smiley, failed priest, lonesome man, it is said: "One day... one of two things will happen to George. He'll cease to care or the paradox will kill him. If he ceases to care, he'll be half the operator he is. If he doesn't, that little chest will blow up from the struggle of trying to find the explanation for what we do." And George Smiley writes to his wife, whom he has finally left: "These people terrify me, but I am one of them. If they stab me in the back, then at least that is the judgment of my peers."

At the Circus, they are impatient with and embarrassed by Smiley's philosophizing. The Circus, as we learned in "Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy," has enough trouble. Having been penetrated at the very highest level, it knows its entire system of undercover agents, or "moles," is compromised. Smiley's job is to patch things up, to salvage something from the long season against the Bolsheviks. He ought not to be wandering around alone at night in the rain. It is as if a football coach in the middle of a losing streak had left the field to cry and read Rainer Maria Rilke.

But, of course, Smiley and the Circus will make a comeback. "The Honourable Schoolboy" is a remarkable sequel to "Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy." If it falters at the end, what book wouldn't under the weight of so many ambitions? John Le Carré seems to have gotten tired of being compared to Graham Greene, and decided instead to be Joseph Conrad. What, he asks, is honor, anyway?

They come back by backtracking. They look in their archives for what is missing, a line of inquiry deflected or shorted by the double agent who betrayed their service. They find a "gold seam" of Russian money, amounting to $500,000, variously laundered and pouring into Hong Kong. Surely this is the work of Karla, the super spymaster of Moscow Centre. But what is the buying?

The "Schoolboy" of the title, Jerry Westerby, second son of the press baron Lord Westerby, a failed novelist as Smiley is a failed priest, several times married and a guilty father, ex-agent prepared to do his duty—"You point me and I'll march"—is dispatched to the Far East: "He had never seriously doubted, in his vague way, that his country was in a state of irreversible decline, or that his own class was to blame for the mess." No sooner does he arrive in Hong Kong than he falls in love with the dumb-blonde consort of the Chinese businessman who is receiving all the Russian money.

There are more than several novels inside "The Honourable Schoolboy." There is the novel of Jerry and Lizzie, who is one of those inexplicable femmes fatales who simply don't understand the world they live in—a sort of English Judith Exner. There is the novel of Ko and his brother, of Smiley's marriage and England's rot, of the paper chase at Circus and parliamentary committee work, of the greedy "Cousins" from Langely, Va., and the pack of journalists in Southeast Asia. We also get Tuscany, Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, the Sino-Soviet split and the opium trade.

And the huggermugger proprietarely elaborate. To to betray, either the se someone else, or the past idea of civilization. In Sr metaphysical scheme, Ka the great red whale. Acc to Jerry, as to Ko, one one's contract. Lizzie will on. The Cousins, as ever, by helicopter. Smiley is because someone must be feel bad.

But the achievement of Honourable Schoolboy" is n huggermugger: With the of so many novels to resol Carré is bound to lea unsatisfied in a number ticulars. The achievemen the characters, major and and the correspondence private lives, erotic furious guilts, mute standings of hunter and h expert and amateur, th within, hot and cold.

A retired missionary a daughter, a Hong Kong man, an Italian orpha English schoolmaster, an ican narcotics agent, a s Kremlinologist, a mad body the quite splendid Crawa burned on the brain reader. If they are not ma in loneliness, their cy corrodes or they go blank there are no explanations helicopters. Loneliness, ir rather than betrayal, leitmotif. It is the leper around their necks. They only themselves to be tr and they are no longer sur they are. Not a page book is without intelligen grace. Not a page fails to s that we carry around w our own built-in hea darkness.

If, with James Bond Fleming gave us a Kennedy, all fifties flash missile crisis, for the seven Carré has George Smiley W for Godot.

John Leonard is on the of The New York Times.

Best Selle

This list is based on co processed sales figures from bookstores in every region United States.

The New York Times

FICTION

This Week	Last Week	
1		The Silmarillion, by J.R.R. Tolkien
2		The Thorn Birds, by Colleen McCullough
3		Illusions, by Richard Bach
4		Dynasty, by Robert S. Elegant
5		Delta of Venus, by Anais Nin
6		Coma, by Robin Cook
7		The Crash of '79, by Paul E. Erdman
8		Daniel Martin, by John Fowles
9		The Investigation, by Dorothy Uhnak
10		Oliver's Story, by Erich Segal
11		The Second Deadly Sin, by Lawrence Sanders
12		Full Disclosure, by William Safire
13		Condominium, by John McDonald
14		The Rich Are Different, by Susan Howatch
15		The Public Burning, by Robert Coover

NONFICTION

1		All Things Wise and Wonderful, by James Herriot
2		Looking Out for Number One, by Robert J. Ringer.
3		The Book of Lists, by David Wallechinsky, Irving Wallace and Amy Wallace.
4		Your Erroneous Zones, by Wayne W. Dyer
5		The Dragons of Eden, by Carl Sagan
6		The Camera Never Blinks, by Dan Rather with Mickey Herskowitz
7		Vivien Leigh, by Anne Edwards
8		The Path Between the Seas, by David McCullough
9		It Didn't Start With Watergate, by Victor Lasky
10		The Possible Dream, by Charles Paul Conn
11		The Managerial Woman, by Margaret Henning and Anne Jardim
12		Monty, by Robert La-Guardia
13		How To Take Charge of Your Life, by Mildred Newman and Bernard Berkowitz
14		Fishbait, by William Miller, as told to Frances Spatz Leighton
15		The Grass is Always Greener Over the Septic Tank, by Erma Bombeck.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	H	O	W		T	O	N	C	H		D	A	L	E
E	A	V	E		E	X	I	L	E		I	R	O	N
F	R	E	P		L	O	C	A	L		P	A	R	I
T	I	B	A	D	E		A	P	P	A	L	L	E	D
		P	R	I	G			E	G	O				
C	A	R	T	E	R		J	E	R	E	M	I	A	D
U	N	I		T	A	M	I	L		D	A	N	N	Y
S	I	C	E		M	I	M	I	C		T	I	T	I
I	T	E	M	S		S	M	A	R	T		M	O	W
C	A	S	U	A	L	T	Y		E	A	T	I	N	G
		L	U	I			S	P	I	T				
R	E	C	A	L	L	E	D		C	A	B	A	L	A
A	B	A	T		A	N	O	D	E		I	B	E	X
C	O	V	E		C	O	L	O	N		A	L	S	O
K	E	Y	S		S	W	E	E	T		S	E	E	N

BRIDGE — By Alan Tru

On rare occasions an imaginative defensive stroke will serve to defeat an apparently impregnable contract. Almost invariably the players continue on their way, totally oblivious of a missed opportunity. In a strong game, a perceptive post-mortemist may uncover the truth, too late to affect the result.

But when the key play is made at the table, administering a sharp shock to declarer, one of two things is true. Either the defender had the good luck to have the right card fall out of his hand by accident, or he is an expert. The latter is certainly the explanation on the diagramed deal.

Natural bidding led to difficult decisions at the five-level: North could have reached an impregnable contract by bidding five hearts, and East made a strange double, which was subsequently vindicated by his partner's defense.

It might appear that the defense will start two diamond winners and after West's next lead declarer will reach the dummy to finesse in trumps and make 11 tricks.

At the second trick, scoring one diamond West made a sensations to the heart jack. This have been an error, sinc might have held a si K-Q of hearts instead spade king, but as it was was out of business.

After winning the hea in his hand, he played th ace in desperation and up down two tricks.

NORTH
♠ Q63
♡ 109753
◇ Q4
♣ A94

WEST
♠ —
♡ J62
◇ AK9873
♣ 7653

EAST
♠ K9
♡ 4
◇ J10
♣ KQ

SOUTH (D)
♠ AJ107542
♡ AKQ8
◇ 52
♣ —

Neither side was vulnerable. T ding:

South	West	North
1 ♠	2 ◇	2 ♠
4 ♡	5 ♣	Pass
5 ♠	Pass	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond king.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

...oast to Coast, Baseball Begins Playoffs

...nkees and Royals ...dy for a Rematch

From Wire Dispatches

...K, Oct. 4.—While the ...Sox and Baltimore ...chasing the New ...s into October, in ...pennant race, one ...ain in the Ameri... Whoever won, they ...ie Kansas City Royals ...strength when the ...ed.

...hour is at hand—to... ...rnoon in Yankee Sta... the Royals will finally ...ance to live down a ...emory: in the fifth ...e last October in the ...ark, they rallied for ...nd a tie in the eighth ..., in the bottom of ...Chris Chambliss drove ...ch over the right-field ...the Yankees won the ...

...Yankees, too, a return ...remained the top ...ing this tortuous sea... they won the pennant ...y last year, their first ...mmers. But that ...the last game they ..., as the Cincinnati ...swept them from the ...es in minimum time, ...um resistance.

Open Wallet

...that, but the Yankees ...ced "the best team ...d buy." They signed ...it for $2 million in the ...market; they signed ...ickson for more than ...in the market; they ...g a major trade for a ...stop, Bucky Dent, as ...eason began. Then they ...feuded and fought with ...her through a long and ...wasteful summer—while ...ds won and waited for ...

...o teams are as different ... and synthetic turf: the Yankees are store-bought and controversial, the Royals are farm-grown and thoroughly contented under manager Whitey Herzog.

The New York attack, geared to Yankee Stadium with its close right-field fence, centers on lefty sluggers Jackson, Chambliss and Graig Nettles. Righthanders Thurman Munson (100 runs batted in) and Lou Piniella (.328) are high-average slap hitters. Mickey Rivers and Willie Randolph add speed, but not as much as they should.

The Royals hit more doubles and triples than any other team in baseball, gambling for extra bases. George Brett, Hal McRae and Amos Otis set the style, while Al Cowens (112 RBI) and John Mayberry join Brett and McRae as 20-plus home run men.

The Yankees are loaded with high-salaried pitchers, several of whom (Catfish Hunter, Ken Holtzman, Ed Figueroa and Gullett) have had one problem after another.

The Royal pitchers, by contrast, are the meek of the baseball earth, relatively unknown fellows like Paul Splittorff, Marty Pattin, Andy Hassler, Larry Gura, Doug Bird and Jim Colburn. Only Dennis Leonard is a known star.

The Royals' trump card is the way Herzog's pitching rotation matches up against the Yankee staff, which has been reduced by injuries to five able-bodied pitchers.

Herzog will open with Splittorff and either Gura or Hassler (all lefthanded) against New York's Gullett, then Ron Guidry. "I'd rather have their right-handers hitting 480-foot outs into death valley in left-center, than have their lefties hitting 350-footers to right for home runs," reasoned Herzog, who has moved his 20-game ace, Leonard, back to the third game.

"We just want to get in there, get a split and get back here without getting killed," said McRae.

If the Royals get that split, the Yanks could be on the ropes. Because this playoff has no off day, the Yankees need four starters, not the usual three for the playoffs. With Figueroa and Hunter injured, reliever Dick Tidrow would have to become the fourth starter after Mike Torrez, leaving the exhausted Sparky Lyle as the only trusted body in the Yankee bullpen.

Schedule

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (IHT).—The American League best-of-five playoff will begin in New York tomorrow afternoon and the second game will be in New York Thursday night.

The series will then shift to Kansas City, with the third game there Friday night. The fourth game, if necessary, will be played in Kansas City on Saturday afternoon and the fifth game, if necessary, Sunday night.

The National League best-of-five playoff will begin tonight in Los Angeles, with the second game tomorrow night in Los Angeles also.

Game three will be played Friday afternoon in Philadelphia, with game four, if necessary, Saturday night in Philadelphia and game five, if necessary, Sunday afternoon in Philadelphia.

The World Series will begin Oct. 11.

...in Unbeaten in NFL

...ders Roll in Second Half

...est Set Overcomes Chiefs, 37-28

...S CITY, Oct. 4 (AP).—...land Raiders swept to ...rd-quarter touchdowns, ...Clarence Davis, to offset ...ngstone's three scoring ...the second quarter and ...e Kansas City Chiefs ..., 37-28, in the National ...eague.

...beaten Raiders rolled 69 ...h the second-half kick... ...ed by Pete Banaszak's ...plunge, then used only ...rs to go 70 yards on their ...session to take a 27-21 ...

...who burst 32 yards for ...head touchdown, then slanted right for 2 yards to make it 34-21.

The winless Chiefs, trailing 10-0 in the opening minute of the second quarter, erupted for 21 points. Livingston hit tight end Walter White with scoring passes of 48 and 2 yards. Seconds after the second score, Livingstone teamed with wide receiver Henry Marshall on a 42-yard scoring play that helped put the Chiefs in front, 21-13, at the half.

A Different Story

The Raiders returned after intermission and took almost complete control of the game.

The Chiefs, throttled completely in the third quarter, pulled within six points early in the fourth on wide receiver Lawrence Williams's 15-yard run on a reverse handoff.

But Errol Mann put the game out of reach with a 22-yard field goal for the Raiders.

Favored by 14 points, Oakland missed an early scoring opportunity when cornerback Emmit Thomas made the first of Kansas City's three interceptions. It came in the Kansas City end zone on the seventh play of the game.

On their next possession, the Raiders moved 81 yards in 8 plays with quarterback Ken Stabler hitting Fred Biletnikoff with a 31-yard touchdown pass.

Mann's 42-yard field goal 47 seconds into the second quarter put Oakland on top by 10 and the Raiders appeared on their way. But the rest of the quarter belonged to the Chiefs.

FL Standings

...ERICAN CONFERENCE

East

	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
.....	2	0	0	1.000	85	49
.....	3	0	0	1.000	99	22
and	1	2	0	.333	75	77
.....	1	2	0	.333	43	67
.....	0	3	0	.000	29	56

Central

.....	2	1	0	.667	62	30
.....	2	1	0	.667	43	27
.....	2	1	0	.667	57	36
.....	1	2	0	.333	48	57

West

.....	3	0	0	1.000	87	13
.....	2	0	0	1.000	77	35
.....	2	1	0	.667	47	34
City	0	3	0	.000	53	81
.....	0	3	0	.000	47	85

...IONAL CONFERENCE

East

.....	3	0	0	1.000	80	36
.....	2	1	0	.667	51	40
.....	1	2	0	.333	30	44
.....	1	2	0	.333	39	40
.....	1	2	0	.333*	44	75

Central

.....	2	1	0	.667	38	26
.....	2	1	0	.667	60	62
.....	1	2	0	.333	67	78
.....	1	2	0	.333	41	55
.....	0	3	0	.000	13	45

West

.....	3	1	0	.667	80	31
.....	2	1	0	.667	40	15
.....	1	2	0	.333	57	71
.....	0	3	0	.000	29	80

Sunday's Results

...ton 28, Cleveland 14.
...n 24, New England 21.
...t, NY Giants 3.
...t, Philadelphia 13.
...ton 17, Buffalo 14.
...ta 19, Green Bay 7.
...Miami 42, Chicago 24.
...t, Tampa Bay 7.
...ton 34, Cincinnati 3.
...t, Houston 7.
...t, Seattle 13.
...ton 24, San Francisco 14.
...ton 24, St. Louis 14.

Monday's Result

...t, Kansas City 22.

...red Watson Faces Ordeal

...NIA WATER, England, ...(AP).—Tom Watson, the ...sters and British Open ..., admitted he was tir... slightly stale today as ...d four grueling days of ...h of golf a day in his ...r the world match play ...

...$225,000 tournament, ...ng 16 players this year ...of the traditional 8, is ...roughest test of stamina on ...ar's golf schedule.

"...this stage of the season ...d not to feel a little stale," ...atson. "I felt it during the ...Cup matches three weeks ...

...match-play tournament, in ...format on Wentworth's ...rd "Burma Road" course ...the trees, carries a prize ...00 for the winner. The ...ers clash head-to-head and the losers in each round are eliminated.

Tomorrow's first-round matches: David Graham vs. Hugh Baiocchi; Hale Irwin vs. Peter Oosterhuis; Hubert Green vs. Graham Marsh; Gary Player vs. Manuel Pinero; Watson vs. Hsieh Min-nan; Severiano Ballesteros vs. Nick Faldo; Lanny Wadkins vs. Neil Coles and Ray Floyd vs. Ernesto Acosta.

If Watson wins the title, he will be only the second man to capture the British Open and the world match play in the same year. Jack Nicklaus did it in 1970.

The bookies have made Watson 4-1 favorite, with Irwin and Wadkins joint second at 6-1, Green 7-1, Player 8-1 and Floyd 10-1.

Player has competed every year except one since the inaugural in 1964 and has won the title five times.

AP College Poll

The Associated Press college football poll, with first-place votes in parentheses and total points:

1.	So. California	(23) 1,105
2.	Oklahoma	(18) 1,082
3.	Michigan	(16) 1,048
4.	Ohio State	715
5.	Texas	(1) 706
6.	Colorado	647
7.	Alabama	434
	tie, Arkansas	434
9.	Nebraska	376
10.	Penn State	288
11.	Notre Dame	205
12.	Texas A & M	194
13	Brigham Young	(1) 184
14.	California	178
15.	Pittsburgh	168
16.	Kentucky	(3-1) 100
17.	Texas Tech	84
18.	Louisiana State	57
19.	Wisconsin	51
20.	Florida	36

UPI College Poll

The United Press International board of coaches has selected the top 20 college football teams, with first-place votes and record in parentheses, and total points.

1.	So. California (15)	(4-0) 358
2.	Michigan (14)	(4-0) 355
3.	Oklahoma (10)	(4-0) 333
4.	Texas	(3-0) 230
5.	Colorado	(4-0) 211
6.	Ohio State	(3-1) 191
7.	Nebraska	(3-1) 99
8.	Alabama	(3-1) 95
9.	Arkansas	(4-0) 81
10.	California	(4-0) 49
11.	Penn State	(2-1) 30
12.	Brigham Young	(3-0) 18
13.	Notre Dame	(2-1) 16
14.	Pittsburgh	(2-1) 16
15.	Houston	(3-1) 10
16.	Texas Tech	(3-1) 5
17.	Texas A & M	(3-1) 5
18.	Florida	(2-1) 5
19.	Louisiana State	(2-1) 4
20.	Wisconsin	(4-0) 3

Note: By agreement with the American Football Coaches Association, teams on probation by the NCAA are ineligible for consideration by the UPI board of coaches. Teams on probation for 1977 are: Kentucky, Michigan State, Redlands (Calif.), Western State (Colo.).

Robinson Gains Cronin Award

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP).—Brooks Robinson, who announced his retirement this year after 23 seasons as third baseman for the Baltimore Orioles, has been named this year's winner of the Joe Cronin Award for significant achievement in baseball.

The award was established in 1973 when Cronin retired as the American League president.

Previous winners were California's Nolan Ryan, Detroit's Al Kaline, Minnesota's Rod Carew and Baltimore's Jim Palmer.

Robinson's 23 years with the Orioles is a record for a player with one team. He finished with a .971 fielding average, the best ever by a third baseman, and won 16 straight Golden Glove awards for his fielding.

He was a member of 18 consecutive all-star teams and was the league's most valuable player in 1964, the most valuable in the 1966 all-star game and the most valuable in the 1970 World Series.

Dodgers and Phillies Open Pennant Series

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (NYT).—After 2,106 games watched by a record total of 38.5 million paying customers, major league baseball rang down the curtain Sunday on its regular six-month season. And, scarcely pausing for breath, it rings up the curtain tonight in Los Angeles on its ninth annual round of playoffs to decide who wins the old rose of summer: the pennant.

In the 101st year of the National League and the first year of Tommy Lasorda, the opening-night cast features the Los Angeles Dodgers and the Philadelphia Phillies—meeting under the palm trees of the California gold mine known as Dodger Stadium. The first team to win three games wins the marbles, and then on to the World Series a week from today against the survivor of the American League playoff.

None of the 26 teams in the big leagues seized power in 1977 the way the Dodgers did. They kissed Walter Alston goodbye after 23 summers as the senior manager in baseball, turned their talent over to the impassioned Lasorda and stormed to the top of the Western Division almost from the start.

Second Straight Title

In the Eastern Division, meanwhile, the Phillies were aiming for their second straight title under manager Danny Ozark. But they got off to their worst start in nine years, lost six of their first seven games, did not reach the .500 level for six weeks and did not reach the top for four months.

But by Aug. 5, the remarkably upstart Chicago Cubs were finally receding, the Phillies were surging and first place was theirs.

If tradition means anything, the Dodgers have it. They have won 15 pennants in this century, 10 in Brooklyn and 5 in Los Angeles, most recently in 1974. They also have won four World Series, most recently in 1965.

The Phillies have won only two pennants, in 1915 and 1950, and are shooting for their first world championship. But everyone concedes that "tradition" cannot throw strikes past Mike Schmidt and Greg Luzinski.

A Solid Staff

In pitching, the Dodgers enter the playoff with the best earned-run average in the league and a solid rotation built around Tommy John, Don Sutton and Burt Hooton. But the Phillies will reply with Steve Carlton, who has won 23, more than anybody in the business this year, Larry Christenson, who won 12 of 13 decisions when it counted most, and a bullpen manned by Tug McGraw, Gene Garber, Ron Reed and Warren Brusstar.

In hitting the ball, the Dodgers offer the first quartet in baseball history to hit at least 30 home runs each: Steve Garvey, Ron Cey, Reggie Smith and Dusty Baker. But the Phillies offer Luzinski and Schmidt, a pair of right-handed sluggers who whacked nearly 80 home runs between them. And both clubs have speed to burn on the bases, from Davey Lopes of Los Angeles to Larry Bowa, Garry Maddox and the explosive Bake McBride of Philadelphia.

They thrive, too, these Phillies and Dodgers. In their home parks this summer, they have drawn 5.5 million fans between them, with the Dodgers averaging almost 40,000 a game to the broom-clean, pastel stadium where the firing begins tonight.



Tom Lasorda

The players made it clear that this was a team ready for a change in leadership, that Lasorda revived an ebbing confidence, restored communication, provided motivation, defined roles, returned an increasingly uptight atmosphere to a more relaxed state and presented a solid source of unrelenting optimism.

The Dodgers Believe in Lasorda

By Ross Newhan

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 4.—Reflecting on the role of freshman manager Tom Lasorda in the winning of the National League West, Los Angeles first base man Steve Garvey said:

"The only thing he hasn't handled is his weight."

Now fat with the "fruits of victory," Lasorda is preparing the Dodgers for the championship series with Philadelphia.

The division title would in many ways seem as much the manager's as his team's, an affirmation of style, a rebuke to those who said that the methods Lasorda employed in Ogden and Albuquerque would not work in Los Angeles.

The methods, of course, have received national attention. Who else worships the great Dodger in the Sky, bleeds Dodger blue, hugs his players following a home run or key play, invites them to his house for dinner, is known as Uncle Tommy to their children and sets records—stereophonic and long playing—for optimism and enthusiasm?

The standings are one indication that it worked, that despite its repetitiveness it has yet to find a deaf ear. The words of the players are another indication.

Said Davey Lopes, the second base man and unnamed captain:

"I'm not saying that today's player has to be pampered but I do feel it's in the team's best interest if the manager takes time to understand him. If someone takes interest in me as a man as well as a player, our overall relationship will be improved. Of all Tommy's gifts, that's the greatest."

"It's the little things," said Reggie Smith. "Like remembering the names o' every member of your family. He's the only manager I've ever seen who took a personal interest in every individual player. The man has compassion and understanding. Instead of going on my alleged reputation, he took time to get to know me. He came to my house for dinner and he invited me to his. He found out I wasn't the man that the reputation made me out to be. He believed in me from the start.

"He allowed me to do things my way. If I felt I needed a rest, he didn't ask why. If I felt the need to suggest something to another player, he didn't interfere. We held team meetings in which he'd ask the question, 'What would you do about this or that? He allowed us to share. He gave us a greater sense of being part of something. And we had to believe in ourselves because he never doubted us. The Reds had been so dominant that our confidence had begun to dissipate. He gave it back to us by saying from day one that we could do it. He said, 'We are going to win it.' In my 15 years I had never heard a manager say it so emphatically. There had always been an 'if,' a 'but!,' a 'barring injury.'"

"The important thing about Tommy," shortstop Bill Russell said, "is that he is not just a guy who makes out the lineup and decides strategy. He makes everyone feel a part of it. The lineup that will open the playoffs is the same one that opened the exhibition season, the same eight that have run together since the first day of spring training. If we have played harder for Tommy it's because he is always sticking his neck out on our behalf, bragging about us, saying we're the greatest, pumping us up in a way that every player loves to hear."

The core of this team has been with Lasorda for many years, coming up together through the system. They have heard the same jokes, the same exhortations year after year.

"Coming from someone else," Lopes said, "it might not work. But you either accept Tommy for what he is or you don't. And the more you're around him, the more you realize that he's sincere and genuine, that what he's saying makes sense."

"When you have been around him for as long as we have," said Lopes, "it's hard not to adopt his personality, his enthusiasm. He settles for nothing less than the best and there are simply some people who have the ability to draw it out.

"He has given us a cockiness and an esprit de corps. He has given us aggressiveness. He has given us back the belief that we could beat Cincinnati. All of that we had lost to some extent over the last couple years."

The "last couple years" belonged to the gregarious Lasorda's passive predecessor, the quiet and patient Walter Alston, under whom the Dodgers won the National League pennant in 1974. They then finished 20 games behind Cincinnati in '75 and 10 last year, a margin Lasorda's Dodgers reversed.

To say, however, that Lasorda won with the same team that Alston lost with is unfair, for the differences in composition are as significant as the differences in the two men's personalities.

The question is, could Alston have brought a physically improved Los Angeles team winging out of the gate, winning 23 of 26 games en route to a rout of a Cincinnati team that did not return to its 1976 efficiency? Would Alston have won with the '77 Dodgers?

A clubhouse survey failed to establish a consensus. The players seemed reluctant to deal with intangibles, to say anything that might be construed as a knock at Alston.

In the process, however, the players made it clear that this was a team ready for a change in leadership, that Lasorda revived an ebbing confidence, restored communication, provided motivation, defined roles, returned an increasingly uptight atmosphere to a more relaxed state and presented a solid source of unrelenting optimism.

"The chances are very good," Doug Rau said, "that this team would have won with Alston. But it won easier with Tommy.

"There was a new look, a new outlook, a psychological edge that wasn't there before. There was an openness between the manager and the players. We went about it with a more relaxed attitude."

Thomas Charles Lasorda merely shakes his head.

"All I am," he said, "is the traffic cop. Maybe I helped them believe in themselves, but nothing more. They made it happen. As I told them so often . . . In the minors you needed me for instruction and advice and now I need you.'

"They didn't let me down. I have to be the luckiest guy in the world. I'm thankful and grateful. Every time I hugged one of them it was to show them that. I feel like the father sitting at the dinner table, feeling the pride and love of his family."

© Los Angeles Times

Publishers Sue Tarkenton

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 4 (AP).—The Minnesota Vikings' quarterback, Fran Tarkenton, and the author of a book about him are being sued for alleged copyright violations by the publisher of another book about the National Football League team.

Ross and Haines Publishers, Inc., of Minneapolis, sued Tarkenton, a Minneapolis Star columnist, Jim Klobuchar, and Harper and Row, publishers of "Tarkenton" last year. Klobuchar also wrote "True Hearts and Purple Heads," a book about the Vikings that was published by Ross and Haines in 1970.

Ross and Haines says in a suit that material in "Tarkenton" is derived from Klobuchar's earlier book, on which Ross and Haines owns the copyright.

The Soccer Scene

Turnaround of Two Careers Shows Sport's Uncertainties

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, Oct. 4 (IHT).—The uncertainties of a career in sport are brought sharply and cruelly into perspective this week by sudden turning points in the lives of two relatively unknown English soccer professionals.

One, with no pedigree, is making headlines after being elevated to England's most crucial position, the other, with the barest publicity, has been told by a neurologist to quit the sport which his youth and his ability suggested would make him an international name.

First the good news: Peter Ward, who left school at 15 with people scoffing at his ambition to become a soccer player, and who two years ago was playing weekend village games, has suddenly been chosen to try on the mantle of goalscorer for the English national team, an art which eludes everyone.

Now the bad: John Peddelty, who was transferred from Ipswich to Plymouth for $87,000 less than a year ago, and whose progress as a lad suggested him as England's future center-half, has been told never to play again after suffering a concussion in a game against Sheffield a week ago.

Each player is 22, which can normally be counted "middle-aged" in sporting terms, a time when careers settle down either to fulfill rich promise or to persevere in the lower divisions, making at least a living wage. A few words have now transformed and reversed the expectancies of Ward and Peddelty.

Even their physical make-up belies the turn in fortune. Ward is slight, even skinny, a dark-haired fellow, 5 feet 7 and under 140 pounds. That's the major reason why they laughed when he left school in Derby seven years ago and, instead of a soccer apprenticeship, became a factory worker on Rolls Royce engines.

No pro club glanced his way until two years ago when Burton Albion, a semi-professional club, offered him a trial and, before many games and goals were counted, Brighton snapped him up for under $7,000.

Still at the Top

Even when he began by rapping in six goals in eight games, even when last season he scored more goals than anyone in England (36 in 46 games) people made allowances for the fact that Brighton was third division. Well, now it is second, and Ward is still top scorer.

More significantly, England changed managers. Ward got an immediate call to the under-21 team last month and, though the opposition was only Norway, caught the eye with three goals. He was suddenly a fine prospect, particularly when the nation learned he'd done that between hospital visits for bronchial trouble.

What Ward has is that sixth sense that once made Jimmy Greaves the nation's goalscorer —an ability to somehow appear in unlikely positions, to knock in sharp and what are very often described as "lucky" goals. He also scores wonderful goals, products of shotgun acceleration and excellent balance, and has an inner arrogance to take on defenders where most forwards make a pass.

That, for the outside world of soccer that is asking "who is Ward?" is perhaps the key: by being ignored for so long, Peter Ward has retained an instinct to go for goal, to take on defenders, to squirm and turn his way through packed defenses—instincts which are a schoolboy's dream but which the professional coach often converts "to fit in with team patterns."

Many Injuries

Sadly, however, John Peddelty dares chance nothing to instinct: the next game could cost his life. He is a big and a brave player but his career at Ipswich was riddled with injury, notably a fractured skull two years ago.

He recovered quickly, perhaps too quickly, but now his manager (sensibly, because there are managers who ignore doctors' advice) says: "I've no intention of jeopardizing his health. He's had several knocks on his head and as a center-half nothing is more certain than he'll get more. The risk is too great."

No matter how high Ward's England career takes him, he'll do well to keep his head out of the clouds, and to remember the misfortune of the chap whose ominously harsh news was reported downpage of his own headlines.

The call-up of Ward reveals for next week's game in Luxembourg how nervously close the World Cup eliminating matches now are. There are a spate of vital games this month and next, beginning in Spain on Thursday, when anything less than a Spanish victory against Romania would let the Romanians qualify.

There are two other fascinating and climactic fixtures this week. Tomorrow, Manchester United and St. Etienne meet at Plymouth in their European Cupwinners' Cup tie. The first leg was drawn, 1-1, and, after Manchester was tossed out of the competition because of hooligan supporters, UEFA foolishly rescinded the ban and ordered the match to be played away from Manchester.

So now, Plymouth police and residents await "petrified" about the consequences of vandalism, Manchester itself is worried by UEFA's implied message that if one supporter causes trouble the club could be thrown out again . . . and soccer's in desperate need of a responsible authority which will make decisions and stick by them.

Finally, in Berlin on Saturday, we have a friendly match which is nothing of the kind. West Germany and Italy have both abandoned all league fixtures, each recognizing the paramount value of this preparatory match between possibly the two most hopeful of the European nations in the World Cup.

The big question is: can Germany, using wingers and with Klaus Fischer at last a prolific replacement for Gerd Muller, penetrate the impenetrable Italian Catenaccio? It may not be pretty, but the outcome of world soccer may depend on it.

Major League Leaders

Final standings based on 460 at bats

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Parker, Pgh.	159	637	108	215	.338
Templeton, St. L.	152	618	94	200	.324
Foster, Cin.	158	615	124	197	.320
Griffey, Cin.	154	585	117	186	.318
Simmonsc, St. L.	148	513	83	163	.318
Rose, Cin.	162	656	95	204	.311
Hendrick, S.D.	158	534	75	166	.311
Luzinski, Phi.	149	544	100	171	.309
Oliver, Pgh.	154	568	75	175	.308
Smith, L.A.	148	488	104	150	.307

RUNS — Foster, Cin., 124; Griffey, Cin., 117; Schmidt, Phi., 114; Morgan, Cin., 113; Parker, Pgh., 108.

RUNS BATTED IN — Foster, Cin., 149; Luzinski, Phil., 130; Garvey, L.A., 115; Burroughs, Atl., 113; Watson, Hin., 110; Cey, L.A., 110.

HITS—Parker, Pgh., 215; Rose, Cin., 204; Templeton, St. L., 200; Foster, Cin., 197; Garvey, L.A., 192.

DOUBLES — Parker, Pgh., 44; Cash, Mtl., 42; Cromartie, Mtl., 41; R. Hernandez, St. L., 41; Rose, Cin., 38.

TRIPLES — Templeton, St. L., 18; Schmidt, Phil., 11; Richards, S.D., 11; 7 tied with 10.

HOME RUNS—Foster, Cin., 52; Burroughs, Atlanta, 41; Luzinski, Phil., 39; Schmidt, Phil., 38; Garvey, L.A. 33.

STOLEN BASES—Taveras, Pgh., 70; Cedeno, Htn., 60; Morales, Pgh., 53; Richards, S.D., 53; Morgan, Cin., 50.

PITCHING (10 decisions)—Candelaria, Pgh., 20-5, .800, 2.34; Seaver, Cin., 21-6, .778, 2.58; Christenson, Phil., 19-6, .760, 4.05; Forsch, St. L., 20-7, .741, 2.62; John, L.A., 20-7, .741, 2.78; Carlton, Phil., 23-10, .697, 2.64; R. Reuschel, Chi., 20-10, .667, 2.72; Rau, L.A., 14-8, .636, 3.43.

STRIKEOUTS—Niekro, Atlanta, 257; Richard, Htn., 214; Rogers, Mtl., 208; Carlton, Phil., 198; Seaver, Cin., 196.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Carew, Minn.	154	618	128	239	.388
Bostock, Minn.	153	592	105	199	.336
Singleton, Balt.	151	533	88	174	.327
LePlore, Det.	153	548	100	211	.328
Rivers, N.Y.	158	565	78	184	.326
Rice, Bos.	160	644	104	206	.320
Bumbry, Balt.	152	517	74	164	.317
Fisk, Bos.	152	536	105	168	.313
Brett, K.C.	129	564	105	176	.312
Cowens, K.C.	162	606	98	189	.312

RUNS — Carew, Minn., 128; Fisk, Bos., 105; Brett, K.C., 105; Bostock, Minn. 105; Rice, Bos., 104; McRae, K.C., 104.

RUNS BATTED IN — Rice, Minn., 119; Bonds, Cal., 115; Rice, Bos., 114; Hobson, Bos., 112; Cowens, K.C., 112.

HITS—Carew, Minn., 239; LePlore, Det., 211; Rice, Bos., 206; Bostock, Minn. 186; Burleson, Bos., 182.

DOUBLES—McRae, K.C., 55; Jackson, N.Y., 39; Lemon, Chi., 39; Carew, Minn., 39; Burleson, Bos., 37.

TRIPLES—Carew, Minn., 16; Rice, Bos., 15; Cowens, K.C., 14; Brett, K.C., 13; Bostock, Minn., 12.

HOME RUNS—Rice, Bos., 39; Nettles, N.Y., 37; Bonds, Cal., 37; Scott, Bos., 33; Jackson, N.Y., 32.

STOLEN BASES — Patek, K.C., 53; Bonds, Cal., 41; Remy, Cal., 41; Page, Oak., 41; LaFlore, Det., 38.

PITCHING (16 decisions) — Gullett, N.Y., 14-4, .778, 3.58; Splittorff, K.C., 15-6, .727, 3.89; Lyle, N.Y., 13-5, .722, 2.16; Guidry, N.Y., 16-7, .696, 2.82; Johnson, Minn., 16-7, .696, 3.14; Wise, Bos., 11-5, .688, 4.77; Rosema, Det., 15-7, .682, 3.09; D. Martinez, Balt., 14-7, .667, 4.10.

STRIKEOUTS — Ryan, Cal., 345; Leonard, K.C., 244; Tanana, Cal., 205; Palmer, Balt., 191; Eckersley, Cle., 191.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Observer

Taxes and Eating

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—"Business and pleasure don't mix," the old folks used to say, which proves once again that the old folks never did understand the income-tax law.



Baker

Thanks to that bizarre document, business and pleasure have been mixing happily for so long that you can hardly tell one from the other anymore. Cocktails on a yacht, opening night on Broadway, box seats for the World Series, a suite at the Plaza—these things may sound like good old 100-per-cent pleasures, but nowadays they are often just business.

A Manhattan restaurant owner whose lunches cost from $20 to $30 a person told The New York Times the other day that his customers were "94, 95 per cent expense accounts," which is to say people who engage in fancy eating as a way of doing business and deduct the cost on the income-tax return.

Since elegant dining is not most people's idea of work, politicians periodically inflame the liverwurst-sandwich lunchers of America with visions of tax reform which will cut the expense-account aristocracy off the tax dole. The flaw in this otherwise fetching idea is as follows:

The tax law's encouragement for business and pleasure to mix has long since created a new business. Its workmen and entrepreneurs provide pleasures for the expense-account set. As business became increasingly indistinguishable from pleasure, we had one of those odd character transpositions which sometimes occur in long marriages, and pleasure turned into business. Cut the business deduction for pleasures, and what have you gained?

On the positive side, there is the emotional gratification of seeing the expense-account princes paying their own way for a change. This is worth plenty, but is it worth the heavy damage that will be suffered by the pleasure industry?

Some businessmen doubtless will continue buying $25-a-plate lunches for four even though the bill has to be paid out of the children's college fund, but many will quickly discover they can do just as much business over pastrami on rye at the desk.

Almost immediately a lot of waiters, busboys and dishwashers are going to become unemployed. Linen laundering companies will fold, putting more people out of work. Doormen, hatcheck attendants, bartenders and makers and sellers of glassware, plate and silverware will join the unemployed.

These are not the most depressing consequences. With the closing of restaurants, a little more life goes out of the center of cities as they are replaced with the modern equivalent of the Egyptian tombs—banks, airline offices, parking lots. Pressed rigorously against the entire pleasure industry, the campaign against entertainment deductions bleeds hotels, taxis, theaters—all the unessential amenities of life that distinguish cities from suburban shopping malls.

This is why the New York restaurant lobby as well as the taxi, hotel and airline industries are resisting the Carter administration's tax-reform proposal for a 50-per-cent cut in allowable expense-account deductions. New York, the home office of federally subsidized high living, is the city that can least afford a wipeout of the expense-account set.

Somewhere there may be liverwurst lunchers who cry "hear, hear!" when President Carter says it's an outrage that "a business executive can charge off a $55 luncheon on a tax return and a truck driver cannot deduct his $1.50 sandwich," but not in New York. Too many liverwurst lunchers here depend on the expense-account splurgers to keep them in liverwurst.

People who would like to herd the expense-account nobility into tumbrels for the guillotine defend them, instead, against the mob because the tax law, willy-nilly, has created a loophole-service industry they need for their livelihood.

Everybody may agree with President Carter that it is a "national disgrace," and most of us surely want it reformed, except for that small part of the disgrace on which each of us has built his private calculations for survival.

The Rehabilitation of the Vikings in England

By Raymond Snoddy

YORK, England (WP).—One king, one queen, two princes and a president are all supporting excavations on a wet derelict patch of ground in the center of York. Prince Charles of Britain, Crown Prince Harald of Norway, King Carl Gustaf of Sweden, Queen Margrethe of Denmark and the President of Iceland, Dr. Kristjan Eldjarn, are all patrons of a remarkable archaeological excavation which may help to "rehabilitate" the Vikings by giving the clearest picture so far of their peaceful contribution to civilization, once their destroying days were over.

Prince Charles says he would like to have a reunion of the royal and presidential patrons on the archaeological site at Coppergate, so that they can see the miraculously preserved creations of the Viking Kingdom of York—or Jorvik—being taken from the waterlogged soil between the rivers Ouse and Foss.

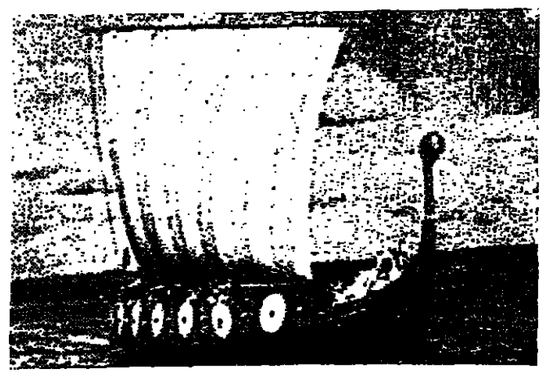
School history books and Hollywood films have left clear images of the Vikings in the popular imagination: lean predatory longboats, monasteries plundered, monks murdered, women raped and children tossed on heathen spears.

After decades of piratical raids the "great army" of the Vikings landed in England in 865, took York apparently unopposed two years later and went marauding over the country for the next nine years. But in 876 about 1,000 warriors settled down in York. They became farmers, craftsmen and traders, quickly intermarried with the local population and adopted Christianity.

And over the next 100 years they turned the capital of the Viking Kingdom of York into one of the foremost trading centers in Western Europe.

Because of the preservative properties of the damp black soil, objects in leather and wood, that everywhere else have long since decayed, are coming out in fine condition, giving a picture of the lives of ordinary men of York in the 10th and 11th centuries.

Three Viking-age buildings have been found with walls of oak planks still standing more than 3 feet high from a period when such buildings have survived—if at all—only as stains in the earth.



The ship Viking, built in 1949: Maybe an original will be found silted up in English mud.

The finds include leather shoes, wooden bowls, an embossed leather sheath for a long knife, the top of a rush basket, fine bone combs still inside their holders, and bone skates. Iron and bronze tools and ornaments have also survived little corrosion.

Their great number and variety are evidence of extensive manufacture, widespread trade and tremendous wealth.

Magnus Magnusson, Viking scholar and television presenter on archaeology, commented: "The York excavations are a very significant step forward in the rehabilitation of the Vikings. We are now seeing them as a rather positive people and not only capable of destruction as has commonly been supposed. York was the great Viking capital of the West and Scandinavian scholars now think of this as the greatest Viking excavation anywhere."

Magnusson is chairman of the committee trying to raise £100,000 ($170,000) needed to complete the Coppergate excavations. It will be Britain's most expensive archaeological excavation.

"There is little limit to what the skill and scholarship of our archaeologists will find here, given the time and finance ... the site of the royal hall for instance, the city houses of traders and merchants—perhaps even a Viking boat silted up in the mud in the waterfront," said Magnusson in launching the appeal.

The York Archaeological Trust is in the process of getting registered as a charity in the United States.

For years Viking finds have been popping up all over central York—almost every time the ground was broken for a new sewer or new building.

"These buildings are the first of their kind ever discovered. They tell us at last what town structures in Anglo-Scandinavian England look like," says Peter Addyman, director of the York Archaeological Trust, which over the past five years has been building a picture of the development of York since Roman times.

One of the buildings contained leather stretchers and large amounts of off-cuts, probably from shoe making. And scientists from the Environmental Archaeology Unit at York University have identified the alum, chicken dirt and elderberries used in the curing of the skins, the flies that bred by the million in discarded organic material and even the tannery beetles normally associated with leather working.

"All of this must have given rise to a fearsome smell," says Addyman.

A woodturner's workshop must have been close by because another of the buildings was filled with the debris of woodworking, including cores of wood left from the manufacture of wooden bowls using wheel lathes.

Many traces of cloth in a wide variety of fabrics and weaves suggest another Jorvik industry.

"Jorvik is enriched with the treasure of merchants who come from all quarters," it says in the Life of St. Oswald (circa AD 1000).

It was when the 1,500-square-meter Coppergate site was made available for two years prior to redevelopment that it became clear what rich remnants of the city of Jorvik existed.

"It's an archaeological bonanza," said site supervisor Richard Hall, who is particularly interested in urbanization during the Viking period.

The three oak buildings consist of massive oak planks and split logs held in place by internal uprights, resting on long horizontal sill beams. At one end of the street a large quantity of collapsed planking was found—perhaps the original gable wall of the structure. Roof features also survive, giving the first three-dimensional picture of ordinary architecture before the Norman Conquest.

And when the timbers were being lifted in May for preservation and possible reconstruction, a small silver penny from the reign of King Aethelred II—Aethelred the Unready—was found. It was minted around AD 980—further evidence suggesting the buildings are from the 10th or 11th century.

Also under the collapsed wall was a well-preserved wooden shovel, similar to those depicted in the Bayeux tapestry.

Lava millstones from the Rhineland, pottery wine jars, Frisian bone and metal objects—even the mold of a common type of Norwegian brooch—have turned up in the excavations.

Soapstone bowls came from the Shetland Islands, jet from Whitby, Greenware pottery from Stamford in Lincolnshire and ironwork from Dublin—the other Viking city of the West.

"For the first time we can visualize the life style of 10th-century England," says Addyman, who believes that archaeology's most appealing function is to resurrect the way of life of the millions whose days have passed without leaving a trace in the historical record.



Rudolf Nureyev and Leslie Caron, co-stars of "Val in London Monday when he said he didn't like nude

PEOPLE: *Princess Margaret Sees 'Valentino' With Nure*

Rudolph Nureyev said Tuesday that he wants to forget about his role—heavily panned—in "Valentino," in which he plays nude scenes as the screen lover. He watched the film at its London premiere Monday night with Princess Margaret. Before the premiere Nureyev said that he had had misgivings about explicit scenes of his portrayal of Valentino, who, like Nureyev, was a ballet dancer, an immigrant and a Rudolf. He laughed off suggestions that he might be embarrassed by Princess Margaret seeing him naked: "Why should it embarrass me?" he said. Asked about the unflattering reviews Tuesday, Nureyev said: "I have not read any of them. It's done. It's all finished." None of the critics recorded Princess Margaret's reaction to "Valentino," but the Daily Mirror could not resist this headline: "The Night Margaret Saw Rudi Nudie." The film opens in the United States Wednesday.

* * *

There will be consternation in Dogpatch, U.S.A., and points north, east, south and west, when the word gets out that Al Capp, who created the citizens of his "Li'l Abner" comic strip in 1934, is retiring and calling it quits for the strip. Abner, Daisy Mae, Mammy and Pappy Yokum, Hairless Joe, and Lonesome Polecat and all their ilk will cease to exist in the funnies Sunday, Nov. 13. At one time they appeared in 900 newspapers, an 400 still carry the strip who is 68, lives in C Mass., and could not be for comment on the d the strip. Don Michael, h said that no attempt made to continue the other cartoonists. "No replace Al Capp," he s

* * *

The bodies of Elvis Pr his mother were transfer day evening from the m at Forest Hill Ceme Memphis, to the Presle Graceland Mansion. nouncement was mad transfer, which was a city zoning officials is Although security wa there were about 100 p the mansion's side gate two white hearses contai copper coffins arrived will be able to visit the g the singer's father, Vern Visiting hours have n established.

* * *

Russian chess gra Viktor Korchnoi, who to the West 15 months been given permission t the northern Swiss c Aargau, Swiss police said Tuesday. He plans to the Aargau town of at the beginning of N Until then he will rema West German town of Cologne.

SAMUEL JO

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